Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 141 — BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1918. — TWO ANNAS.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

"SINCERITY": SPECIAL ARTICLE BY MRS. BESANT.

SEE PAGE 7.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—
THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.
Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,
Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd.,
(For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.
K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq.,
(For Deccan),
Poona.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON,
(For Berar)
Akot.
J. C. PATEL, Esq.,
(For Gujarat)
Petlad

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
1 handsome strong rubber tyred landaulette, in very good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 grey horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLUBLE BLUE (DRY COLOUR) SULPHUR BLACK PASTE AND ONADA DRAGON CEMENT.
TO MORROW SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Banks concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—
Ex. S. S. "MASSILIA."
S. K. 14765 No. 4/12 equal to 9 kegs soluble blue (dry colour.).
Ex. S. S. "ELYSIA."
The W D Co. Ltd No. 105, 121, 123, 93, equal to 4 casks sulphur black paste.
Ex. S. S. "YETROFU MARU"
10 casks onoda dragon cement.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot Tardeo:—
A large lot of unserviceable stores consisting of pick axes, empty bottles of sorts, galvanized buckets, empty casks or barrels of sorts, corrugated sheets, cycle, woollen and cotton flags, galvanized pipes and fittings, hand carts, empty drums of sorts lamps of sorts, pieces of wooden miscellaneous furniture, iron and steel, articles, powras, scrapers shovels, vent shafts, W. I. scrap, scrap general, canvas, and leather scrap, rope and rubber scrap, W. I. tank, empty kerosine oil tins, ghamallas or mortar pans, bags of cement, Junction S.-W. quadrant, flap and steel pipes, C. I. vertical elbow bends, S. W. quadrant, C. I. frame, automatic flush tank cast iron seats, etc., etc
On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.), at Foras Road Workshops.
A large lot of unserviceable stores consisting of W. I. scrap old W. I. tyre bars, W. I. old boiler, plate, W. I. old sheets, C. I. naves and fine bars, old dram cart bodies old canvas hose, old I. R. lined canvas hose, and rubber scrap, leather scrap, pieces of old files and steel, empty casks, empty tins and drums, etc., etc
On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.), at the Central Stores, Chinchpokli.
A lot of unserviceable stores, consisting of air machine, brass part of body, brass part of head, lead weights, wooden boxes, empty kerosine-oil wooden cases, empty kerosine oil tins, cocoanut oil, sweet oil, tables, purdhahs or screens, pestrine drums, union brass for lead piping, valve ball copper reversible, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KHETWADY, 10TH LANE AND AT MUGHBHAT STREET.
Under instructions from Messrs. Vajeshanker Gowrishanker and Shunkerprad Haribhai the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Gopikison Radhakison in pursuance of the power of sale contained in two Indentures of Mortgage bearing dates the 25th day of April, 1917, and the 9th day of May, 1917, respectively and made between Gopikison Radhakison of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on the following days and hours, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following properties:—
LOT NO. 1.
On FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 4-30 p.m (S. T.), on the premises.
THE FIRST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—
FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl of three stories standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Khetwadi 10th Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2118-2119, New No. A/9223, Old Survey No. 812, and New Survey Nos. 1/5506-5507 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2007 (1) and Street No. 11 containing by admeasurement (255) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the property of Amarooden Tyebjee, on the West by the said Khetwadi 10th Lane, on the North by the Khetwadi Back Road and on the South by the property of Mahomed Issoob Bhawoodin.
SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwadi 10th Lane without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2006 formerly under Street No. 2 but now under Street No. 9 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2118-2119, New No. 3A/9223, Old Survey No. 812 and New Survey No. 5/5506 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and two (102) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Amrudin Tyabji, on the West by the said Khetwady 10th Lane, on the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described and on the South by the property of Pestonji Framji.
LOT NO. 2.
On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.
THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—
All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, range of building or chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mughbat Street outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1420, Old Survey No. 430 and New Survey Nos. 7601-7602-7616 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 586 and Street No. 45 containing by admeasurement (604) sq. yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Property of Vidyaram Mohanji, on or towards the West by the private passage and beyond that the property of Tubiram Laldas Jadia, on the North by the common gully and beyond that the property of Dinanath Sakharam and on the South by the properties of the said Dinanath Sakharam and Jetha Narayan.
N.B.—The abovenamed Gopikison Radhakison is entitled to a moiety of the hereditaments and premises described in the 2nd schedule.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 14th June, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC.,
On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs Gandhi & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackwood strong and substantial household and office furniture such as rich silk tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, single and double glass and panel door almyrahs, teak and black-wood wardrobes, sideboard, writing and lady's tables, office tables, arm and armless chairs, low and easy chairs, glassdoor book cases, dressing chest of drawers, dumbwaiters, single and double new designed bedsteads, tiled and plain teapoys, cycles, crockery etc., etc.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 14th June, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 753 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.
Messr. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on MONDAY, the 17th day of June, 1918 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale room the following:—
By order of Hajee Syed Abdul Rasool Yezdi and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting buyers Messrs. Mathuradas Bhawan & Co.
Ex. S. S. REANW.
Mark—D. W. made in Java, Volkart Bombay.—251 Bags Java Sugar.
Mark—D. W. made in Java Volkart Bombay.—251 Bags Java Sugar
R. T.—made in Java Volkart Bombay.—251 Bags Java Sugar.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against Delivery orders within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th June, 1918.

WE GUARANTEE OUR GRAND RANGES OF

SILK AND EMBROIDERY

OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA

BY

(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*

We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit.

AHMED E. ESAALI
Empire Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—(Continued.)

bay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2006 formerly under Street No. 2 but now under Street No. 9 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2118-2119, New No. 3A/9223, Old Survey No. 812 and New Survey No. 5/5506 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and two (102) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Amrudin Tyabji, on the West by the said Khetwady 10th Lane, on the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described and on the South by the property of Pestonji Framji.
LOT NO. 2.
On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.
THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—
All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, range of building or chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mughbat Street outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1420, Old Survey No. 430 and New Survey Nos. 7601-7602-7616 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 586 and Street No. 45 containing by admeasurement (604) sq. yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Property of Vidyaram Mohanji, on or towards the West by the private passage and beyond that the property of Tubiram Laldas Jadia, on the North by the common gully and beyond that the property of Dinanath Sakharam and on the South by the properties of the said Dinanath Sakharam and Jetha Narayan.
N.B.—The abovenamed Gopikison Radhakison is entitled to a moiety of the hereditaments and premises described in the 2nd schedule.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 14th June, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC.,
On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs Gandhi & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackwood strong and substantial household and office furniture such as rich silk tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, single and double glass and panel door almyrahs, teak and black-wood wardrobes, sideboard, writing and lady's tables, office tables, arm and armless chairs, low and easy chairs, glassdoor book cases, dressing chest of drawers, dumbwaiters, single and double new designed bedsteads, tiled and plain teapoys, cycles, crockery etc., etc.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 14th June, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 753 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.
Messr. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on MONDAY, the 17th day of June, 1918 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale room the following:—
By order of Hajee Syed Abdul Rasool Yezdi and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting buyers Messrs. Mathuradas Bhawan & Co.
Ex. S. S. REANW.
Mark—D. W. made in Java, Volkart Bombay.—251 Bags Java Sugar.
Mark—D. W. made in Java Volkart Bombay.—251 Bags Java Sugar
R. T.—made in Java Volkart Bombay.—251 Bags Java Sugar.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against Delivery orders within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of 120 Bales Waste of Different Kinds.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 14th June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Victoria Bunder, Colaba in the New Prince of Wales Press by order of the Gakak Mill Ltd., the following goods:—
92 bales Sweepings.
28 bales Gin Droppings.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down, and the balance must be paid for and goods removed within 10 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 39 BALES PIECE GOODS.
Messrs MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th June 1918 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. E. N. Saleh the following goods:—
3 bales Sassoon's Shirtings No. 7 B.
4 bales Graham Shawls 4lin. by 4lin.
10 bales Maneckjee Mills Mexican No. 1000.
10 bales Century Mills Mexican No. 1000.
5 bales Nainsooks No. 999.
2 bales Handkerchiefs.
5 bales Century Mills Black Twill No. 6 B.

AUCTION SALE OF 326 BAGS RICE AND 303 BAGS SUGAR.
Under instructions from Messrs. MacKinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, the B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at D. Shed, Princes Dock on account of the concerned the following damaged cargo landed ex. s.s. "Palitana."
326 Bags Rice.
303 bags Sugar.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.
In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, WEDNESDAY 19th June, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—
Provisions, glassware, shoes, hardware piecegoods, Machinery parts, sugar, Green Copras, loaf sugar, potato starch, cement, iron axles, iron bars, empty cases, casks, drums, etc.
154 bags potato starch.
119 bags loaf sugar.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th June, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Fort, Medows Street, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co.,
Tel. No. 3297.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH TEAK AND BLACK WOOD HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, PRECIOUS ARTICLES OF JEWELLERY, ETC.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, situated at the entrance of the Medows Street, just opposite to Messrs. Treacher & Co., the following very rich and teak and black wood furniture such as silk tapestry lined drawing roo msuites, fancy cabinets, single and double door almirahs, pannel and glass door cupboards, marble top dressing chest of drawers, marble top centre tables, ladies writing tables, dining tables and chairs, revolving book cases, low chairs and easy chairs, fancy tile top trapoys, book stand, armed and armless chairs, baby cars, glassware and crockeryware, etc.
By the order of the parties concerned precious articles of jewellery such as diamond rings, one diamond ring about 2/2 raties, diamond and emerald Marquises, diamond and ruby roses, diamond noserings, collar buttons, golden bangles set with pearls and rubies, pearl bangles and raofuls, necklaces, kudas, golden watches, etc.
Articles is on view.
Conditions as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th June, 1918.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BOMBAY MANGOES. ALPHANSO, 10lbs. basket Rs. 7 free of all freight. Order with cash or V. P. P. DHOBLE & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

GUARANTEED superior OX TONGUES and BEEF, methodically cured by a Frenchman in Poona. For rates ask Manufacturer, 2039, West Street, Camp, Poona. 207

JUST UNPACKED—Lubin and Piver's High Class Perfumes, Soaps, Powders, etc., Perfumery and Toilet Preparations from all High Class Makers of Paris available at moderate rates. THE INDO-FOREIGN PERFUMERY STORES, opposite Tramway Head Offices, Colaba, Bombay. 199

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent ACCOUNT CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply with copy of testimonials stating terms to Box No. 398, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 158

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in English and Sanskrit to teach a Matric Student in the morning. Apply Box No. 406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 193

WANTED—A LADY TYPIST. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 407, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 197

WANTED—Influential SHARE CANVASSER for distributing remaining few shares of Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 of the Commercial Ginning, Trading and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Broach District. Permanent commission for short time. See personally or apply to POTNIS NAGARPAGA, Baroda. 161

STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL, BARODA.—WANTED—Four fully trained ANGLO-INDIAN CHARGE NURSES. Salary Rs. 100, p.m. to include messing subscription. Fully furnished quarters provided. Uniform allowance Rs. 20, p.a. Apply with references and copies of certificates to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 190

WANTED—Ten SANITARY INSPECTORS to work in the districts. Those having Sanitary Surveyor's certificates need only apply with testimonials, if any, and stating what practical work they have already done. Stipend Rs. 45—3-5—60, plus Rs. 15 allowance. Apply SANITARY COMMISSIONER, Baroda State. 216

REQUIRED—A capable OFFICER, well versed in English, Sanskrit and Urdu with special taste for History and Archaeology to assist in the compilation of Alwar History and Gazetteer. Pay upto Rs. 200, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials and photos (which will not be returned) to The HOME MINISTER in His Highness' Government, Alwar. 217

WANTED for Paymaster's Office, 1st King's African Rifles, Nyasaland Protectorate (British Central Africa), one intelligent CLERK, who must also be a capable Typist. Salary Rs. 125 per month with free rations during war and quarters. For further particulars apply in writing only With Copies Of Certificates to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 156

WANTED for the Municipal Engineer's Office, Lucknow U. P. the following permanent staff:—Candidates fulfilling the necessary qualifications should apply to the undersigned before 25th June, 1918. Copies of testimonials giving full details of training and experience should be attached. The elected candidates will be appointed on 6 months' probations. (1.) HEAD DRAFTSMAN, pay 60-10-100. He should be well up in designing and drawing architectural buildings or other structures and their details. He must be able to prepare drawings of roads, and possess ability to control the Drawing Office. (2.) SURVEYOR Pay Rs. 40-5-60. He should be well-up in levelling, planetable and prismatic work. Must be able to prepare surface and underground drainage drawings. He should be trained man from one of the recognised Engineering Colleges. (3.) ESTIMATOR, Pay Rs. 40—2—50. He should be well-up in simple calculations, checking estimates and computing quantities in addition to being a general good draftsman. (4.) TRACER, Pay Rs. 30—2—40. He should be able to produce effective and correct tracings and must print very neatly. Specimen of his printing should be enclosed with the application. I. K. KAUL, Municipal Engineer, Lucknow Municipal Board. 128

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—A smart SHORT-HAND TYPIST. APPLY personally WADIA GHANDY & Co., Solicitors, Esplanade Road. 121

WANTED—MALE and FEMALE SHORT-HAND TYPISTS and TYPISTS for the EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Poona City on handsome salaries. Apply sharp. 211

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE as an English Teacher and a first or second year TRAINED Teacher for the Ramji Assur School, Ghatkoper. Pay Rs. 25 to Rs. 30. Apply with full particulars to the HONORARY SECRETARY. 204

WANTED.

WANTED—One Diagonal STEAM ENGINE of 8 H. P. new or second hand. Apply to Box No. 388, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 120

WANTED—A smart HORSE must be broken to harness and saddle. Any price. Apply to Box No. 408, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 198

WANTED—Two or three STEAM ROAD ROLLERS 10 to 15 tons, any make; second hand, in thorough working order will also be accepted. Apply sharp to N. L. MEHTA, B.Sc., State Engineer, Alwar (Rajputana). 125

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 3½ H. P. Triumph 1915 model, 3 speed with lamp, horn, in very good condition, can be seen at N. D. PATEL & Co., Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2. 184

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FOR SALE—One NYSHVETH WILSON PRESS, complete and 52 gins with pulley, shafting, etc. Apply Box No. 409, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 206

FOR SALE—A complete WARP DYEING PLANT, can be seen in perfect working order at the Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg., Co., Ld., Foras Road, Tardeo on application to the Mill Manager. 218

FOR SALE—At moderate prices a very decent stylish VICTORIA, built for owner in Paris by Belvalette; also a Double Brougham made in Paris. Both carriages are in perfect order. For inspection and particulars apply to Box No. 394, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 142

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A GODOWN at Chinch Bunder Road. Apply to A. S. CURIMBHAI & Co., No. 5, Mumbadevi Road, Bombay. 70

TO BE LET—EDWARD THEATRE—Edward Theatre, situate at Kalbadevi Road is to be let on account and at the risk of Mr. F. D. Mitchell. Inquire of Mr. HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AZAM at Nagdevi St., No. 200 for rent and other particulars. 212

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 1st proximo, till MONDAY, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 13th June, 1918. 219

JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of AUDITOR, salary Rs. 200-25-250, from persons with considerable railway experience.

F. C. NISSEN.
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.

Jamnagar, 22nd May, 1918. 4571

NOTICE.

1. SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the stores required for the Coast Lights and Boats, under the Control of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, Bombay, for the period from 1st July, 1918, to 31st May, 1919, are invited and will be received by the undersigned at his office at Sewree upto 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on 24th June, 1918.

2. Information as to the approximate quantity and description of the stores can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Sewree Godown, Sewree, at any time between 12 noon and 4 p.m. on any day except Sundays and Holidays.

3. The packets containing the tenders should be legibly marked on the outside "Tender for Stores" and must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 100 and by samples of the principal articles of stores both of which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

4. Offers must be for the whole supply and not for portions only. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. All tenders will be opened by the undersigned and the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 400 within seven days from the date on which the acceptance of the tender is intimated to him and to execute an agreement on a stamped paper of proper value at his own cost. In case of failure, he shall forfeit his deposit of Rs. 100.

J. P. D'ARCY,
Superintendent of Lights,
Bombay.

Sewree, 10th June, 1918. 65

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

ORDER.

UNDER RULE 11 A (1) OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (CONSOLIDATION) RULES, 1915.

WHEREAS the Governor-General-in-Council is of opinion that tin sheets can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war.

Now therefore, I being an Officer of Government duly authorised by the Governor-General-in-Council in this behalf do by virtue and in exercise of the power conferred on me by sub-rule (1) of Rule 11 A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, HEREBY REQUIRE all persons, whether on their own behalf or on behalf of others, hold or have control over any such tin sheets to give to me by letter at my office at Victoria Terminus, within seven days from the date hereof, the following particulars in connection with such tin sheets, namely:—

(a) The sizes of tin sheets.
(b) The number of cases held and their weight.
(c) The number of tin sheets in each case.
(d) The place or places at which held.
(e) The price at which the owner or person entitled to sell the tin sheets is willing to sell the same by private agreement.

And I hereby further require every such person to refrain from disposing of any part of his stock of such tin sheets until such particulars have been so given and for a further period of fourteen days thereafter.

H. A. L. HEPPER,
Controller of Munitions,
Bombay Circle.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 14th June, 1918. 215

NOTICE.

AS there are some vacancies of clerk's appointments applications from men who have passed the Matriculation, Government School Final, European High School, the Full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce or the Cambridge Senior Local Examinations, are invited for the entrance examination of the Accountant General's Office, Bombay, to be held on SATURDAY, the 20th July, 1918, and the following Monday. On their passing the entrance examination, the candidates will be admitted as temporary clerks on Rs. 25 p.m. plus Grain Compensation Allowance Rs. 3 p.m. in existing vacancies and as vacancies occur. On their being taken on the list of apprentices, they will be paid at Rs. 25 plus Local Allowance Rs. 5 plus Grain Compensation Allowance Rs. 3 p.m. On confirmation in the clerical grade, they will be paid at the rate of Rs. 30 plus Local Allowance Rs. 6 p.m. They will be liable to be transferred to the Central Office, Delhi, whenever the interests of the public service demand it.

2. The subjects of the entrance examination are:—

1. English Dictation; 2. Arithmetic;
3. English Composition; 4. Handwriting.

3. Applicants holding temporary or permanent appointments under Government, should submit their applications through the Heads of their Offices. Applications received after the 6th July 1918 will not be entertained.

4. The certificates mentioned below should accompany the application:—

1. Certificate (in original) of age, stating the date and place of birth.
2. Copy of certificate of having passed the examination referred to in the application.
3. Certificates (in original) of good moral character from two gentlemen of position preferably Gazetted Officers of Government on the active or retired list or non-official gentlemen of similar standing.

5. The grant of a War Allowance is under the consideration of Government.

R. V. REGE,
Asstt. Accounts Officer.

Accountant General's Office,
Bombay, 12th June, 1918. 194

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

TUESDAY, the 18th instant, being a Public Holiday the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 201

NOTICE

TO COMPETITORS.

ESSAYS for the COMMITTEE'S AGRICULTURAL COMPETITION must be received on or before June 15th, to be included in the 1918 Competition. 114

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Khoja MOOSABHAI GULAMHUSEIN, of Bombay, Khoja inhabitant, a merchant, lately residing at Pala Gulli, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai JENABAI, widow of Moosabhai Gulamhusein, of Bombay, Khoja inhabitant residing at Pala Gulli, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of June, 1918.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys. 214

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUSTOMJI BOMANJI PAVRI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to a purchaser, who is one of our clients.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand of whatsoever kind or nature in to upon or in respect of the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the purchase will be completed without reference to the interests or claims of which no notice shall have been so received and the same, if any, will be considered and deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate, lying and being at Danda in Santa Cruz, in Taluka Salsette, District Thana, Sub-District Bandra, forming part of Survey No. 49, together with the bungalows outhouses, shops, stables and all other hereditaments standing thereon and containing by admeasurement 1688 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Rao Bahadur Pitale, on or towards the South by a public Road, on or towards the West by the Ghod Bunder Road and on or towards the East by a gully belonging to the vendor and also belonging to one Mr. Unwala and which hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the vendor or his tenants.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1918.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
108 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 791 of 1916.

MAHADEO RAJARAM BODAS ..... Plaintiff

v.

BHASKERRAO HARI PATVARDHAN and another ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1917, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June, 1918, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.),

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in all those pieces or parcels of land at Mouje Kasurdin, Peta Daund, Taluka Bhimthadi, and in the Poona District and in the Registration Sub-district of Daund, the particulars of which are as follows:—

	Situation	Survey No.	Area Acr.	Gun.	Assessment Rs a p.
Lot No. 1	Mouje Kasurdi	97	34	38	17-0-0
Lot No. 2	„	104	15	19	10-0-0
Lot No. 3	„	98	23	14	19-0-0
Lot No. 4	„	99	23	14	28-0-0
Lot No. 5	„	96	38	39	44-0-0

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Maneklal and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1918.

H. H. WADIA,
4359 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 983 of 1916.)

ABDULLA HAJI VISRAM and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MAHOMED MULJI RAHIM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1917, the following immoveable properties will be sold in two lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June, 1918, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in:

LOT NO. 1—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tandel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration district and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one-hundred and seventy-six square yards and half of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the property of Fatmabai, wife of Janmahomed Allana, on or towards the East by the Tandel Street, and on or towards the west by the cemetery of Ismaili Khoja Community and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3107 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3297 and Street Nos. 138-142.

LOT NO. 2—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tandel Street, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one-hundred and six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3113 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 2934 and Street Nos. 214-216 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Nishanpada Road, on or towards the west by Tandel Street, on or towards the North by the property of Jassa Mahomed Mistry and on or towards the south by the property of Hajibhai Jamal and which said premises are formerly and are now in the occupation of Fatmabai, widow of Moorjibhai Rahim and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of April 1918.

H. H. WADIA,
4469 Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MANEKBAI, widow of Manekchand Labhchand and Hirachand Maneckchand have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or in respect of the said properties or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Southern side of a public passage at or near Sheik Memon Street in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 16 square yards and six by nine of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 113, Collector's New No. 900, Old Survey No. 167 and New Survey No. 1425 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Bhugwan Bhuka and others and now belonging to Beeban Bhagwan Sonee Labhan Nathoo and Keshav Sobhagchand, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Rustomjee Manockjee and now belonging to Damodar Curson and Jadavjee Curson, on or towards the West by the property secondly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of Telwady Lane or Withalwady Cross Lane and in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 4/9 square yards be the same a little more or less and bounded on the East partly by the property of Gopinath Sadashiv partly by the passage leading to Shaik Memon Street and partly by the property firstly described, on the West by Telwady Lane or Withalwady Cross Lane, on the North by a passage or gully and on the South by a passage which said premises together with the firstly described property are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 296 (1) and 296 (2) and 297 and Street Nos. 25 B and 25 C and 27 C 31 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1918.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
213

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 997 OF 1915.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY ..... Plaintiff.

versus

MULJI GIGA AND OTHERS ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1917, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 21st day of June, 1918, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Naran Dhuru Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Haji Ahmed Sailor and others, on or towards the North by the properties first and secondly described in Lot No. 2, and on or towards the South by the said Naran Dhuru Cross Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 925 (1) and Street Nos. 2 to 8.

LOT No. 2—FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate and lying and being on the southern side of the Bibijan Street property, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Haji Ahmed Sailor, on or towards the North by the said Bibijan Street property and on or towards the South by the property described in Lot No. 1, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 793-795 and Street Nos. 3-9-1-11-2-10.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of the Bibijan Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred ninety-eight square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property described in Lot No. 2, on or towards the South by the property described in Lot No. 1, on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Coutinho and others and on or towards the North by the said Bibijan Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 792 and Street No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the defendants abovenamed, at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1918.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
4236

CULTURED TAILORS
FOR CUSTOMERS OF
CULTURED TASTE.
Apraujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Thacker, Keshavji Kanji at Ganesh gully Moolji Jetha Market, behind the temple and on account and at the risk of Sha Dayabhai Hiralal of Sunder Chowk:—

15 packages each 60 pieces white shirtings No. A1 or others and 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BAGS BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Shivnarayen Baldevdas at his godown at Kalyan Street, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of the contracting party for May Delivery Seth Radhavallabh Kabra and the last party Seth Ghambhirchand Kedarnath:—

300 bags Brown Bold Linseed delivery order No. 20.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th June, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE, GOODWILL ETC., OF THE WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURERS MESSRS. MANECKJI POONJIAJI & SONS AT DOCKYARD ROAD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell under instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the last will and codicil of the late Mr. Pestonji Maneckji Poonjiaji and with the consent of his heirs by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the business of manufacturing, and selling Indian Condiments such as chutneys pickles, currypowder, etc., carried on by the deceased in the name of Messrs. Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons together with its goodwill, labels, the registered Trade Mark of the Ship Brand and awards and medals and some of the stock-in-trade relating to the business such as bottles of chutneys, pickles, currypowder, vinegar, empty casks, bottles, etc.

Further stock-in-trade such as big casks, casks filled with mangoes, sliced and salted mangoes, empty cases, bags of sugar, bags and crates of empty bottles, earthen jars, casks of vinegar, copper utensils, etc. etc., will be sold separately in different lots on Thursday, the 20th June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.). The sale will take place at the premises i.e., the godown of Messrs. Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons at Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Solicitors for the said executors and executrix at their office in Alico Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th June, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF FURNITURES

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at St. John's Hospital, opposite Byramjee Jijibhoy's Bungalow at Babulla Tank Road, Mazagon, drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, hospital iron beds, crockeryware, etc.

The property of Rev. J. W. Briscoe.
The above is on view

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th June, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

HUGE SCHOONER WRECKED

In the First Instalment of the new HELEN HOLMES CHAPTER PLAY

A LASS OF THE LUMBERLANDS

a full-rigged schooner is seen driven ashore on a rock bound coast. This scene was taken off the California coast at a point where a real ship was actually battered to pieces on the jagged rocks that line the shore. Players in the new chapter-play actually took their lives in their hands to enact the thrilling scenes that mark this portion of the story.

TO-DAY IS THE LAST

you have left in your hands to see this amazing scene.

TO-MORROW!
SECOND INSTALMENT
of this tremendous serial
CHAPTERS 4 and 5

ELDORADO
CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH.
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

DON'T MISS SEEING
THE FOURTH INSTALMENT OF THE
RAILROAD RAIDERS
FEATURING
HELEN HOLMES
who spies every chapter with her feats of rare athletic daring.
TO-DAY IS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY

TO-MORROW
will be screened the final chapters of this enthralling action serial.
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET
Time and Prices as Usual.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

To-day is the last day of the Second Instalment of that Superfine Serial

THE

"FIGHTING TRAIL."

TO-MORROW THE PROGRAMME CHANGES

The Universal Screen Magazine

and a two-reel **Comedy** in the Programme.

POPULAR PRICES.

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 7-0, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. (S. T,)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Mr. E. H. Du CASSE

THE CELEBRATED CINEMATOGRAPH ORGANISER

of Calcutta, presents

To-day & To-morrow at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

FOR LAST TWO NIGHTS ONLY

"THE WHITE RAVEN"

The thrilling story of mining camp and city life, featuring

ETHEL BARRYMORE

which has been re-exhibited by popular request.

SUNDAY NEXT

THE INTERNATIONAL STAR

EMMY WEHLEN

in the 6 Act Metro Wonderplay

"The Outsider"

Sunday June 23rd

GLADYS COOPER

in the great British photo-play

"MY LADY'S DRESS."

Popular Prices:	Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

ONLY ONE DAY LEFT!

Will you make a point of seeing to-day at

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

THE PATHE GOLD ROOSTER DRAMA

"VIA WIRELESS"

a touching Story of Love and Hate.

THE GAUMONT GRAPHIC AND A COMIC IN THE PROGARMME.

Ladies admitted in the First Class at half the pressnt rate, *i. e.*, at FOUR ANNAS

FOUR SHOWS DAILY at 5-30, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

CREIGHTON HALE

IMPERIAL

"Always a Good Show."

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

MOLLIE KING

AND

CREIGHTON HALE

IN

"The Seven Pearls"

THE SERIAL SUPERB.

PATHE

PATHE'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR

CHAPTER 16.

The arrival of the Hospital Trains from Mons. Fall of Antwerp, etc.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

MAX LINDER

IN

"MAX BETWEEN TWO FIRES"

Latest Comedy by this World Famous Actor

TIME :—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. Daily. Matinee Every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.
Extra Show Sundays 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE MAJESTIC

NEAR THE GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

THE GREAT UNIVERSAL'S "RED FEATHER" PRODUCTION

THE BRONZE BRIDE

A powerful photoplay in five parts—full of

THRILLS—TEARS—SMILES

Featuring the idol of millions

EDDIE POLO

ALSO THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE AND A COMIC

NEXT WEEK

TREASON

A Powerful "Blue Bird" Photoplay of Love and Modern Warfare.

AMUSEMENTS.

Instantaneous success of Our New Artistes!

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

At 6-30 **To-night** At 10-0

presents

MISS EILEEN GRACE

The Charming Soubrette and Well-known Classical Dancer

SEE THE GRECIAN STATUE DANCE

ALSO

NEW VARIETIES

AND

An Extremely Funny Musical Comedy Sketch

The Actress

by

THE GAIETY REVUE Co.

preceded by

A POWERFUL DRAMA.

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST PERFORMANCES OF

THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

To-night Friday June 14th

For the first time in India

The most stupendous production ever attempted by the Bandman Opera Co.

The intensely Dramatic Musical Play in Three Acts and Eleven Scenes.

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

Now Crowding His Majesty's Theatre, London.

NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES

and Augmented Orchestra

SPECIAL NOTICE :—As the action of the play commences immediately on the rise of the curtain all Patrons are earnestly requested to be in their seats by 9-30 p.m. sharp.

Saturday, June 15th

BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE MUSICAL COMEDY

"To-night's the Night"

Sunday 16th June at 5-30 p.m.

HALF PRICE MATINEE

"CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at **Rose & Co.**, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

The Booking Plan for next Sunday's Matinee, June 16th, now open.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m

Mlle. ROBINNE

Mlle. ROBINNE

of

Comedies Francaise fame

in

"THE LABYRINTH"

"THE LABYRINTH"

A Drama of domestic life in which appears

A CLEVER CHILD ARTISTE.

PATHE'S WEEKLY BUDGET.

EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p. m.

THE FAMOUS PRETTY RUSSIAN ARTISTE

MLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA

MLLE NAPIERKOWSKA

in

"FLORA THE MODEL"

FRUITFUL CALIFORNIA

Scenic

CONQUEST OF THE POLE

A Fantastic Comedy.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 11th.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	..
" "	Sales of East Indian ..	250
" "	Imports	3,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	..	26.04
Egyptian F.G.F. spot		28.62
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time) ..	July	26.04
	Oct.	24.64
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	24.18
	July	26.79
	Oct.	23.80

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 11th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	..
July	21.66
Aug.	20.72
Sept.	19.83
Oct.	19.30

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	20.48
June-July.	20.40

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 11th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
*June	22.40
July	21.69
Aug.	20.80
Sept.	19.79
Oct.	19.30

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June.	20.58
June-July.	20.50

* Repetition Liverpool Closing June 7th.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 11th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	29.05
July	28.70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 11th.

M.G. Bengal Good	16.28
" " Fully Good	16.93
" " Fine	17.53
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17.61
" " " Fully Good	18.36
" " " Fine	18.85
" Broach Good	20.67
" " Fully Good	20.92
" " Fine	21.17
" Scinde Good	16.17
" " Fully Good	16.52
" " Fine	17.42

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	25.68
" Oct.	23.44
Spot Cotton at New York	29.70
" " Orleans	30.38
Futures at New Orleans July	26.48
" Oct.	23.47
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	56½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	63½
Government Securities 3%	55
ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, June 10th.

5½% 1925—1928	£88
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 10th.

WHEAT:

Wheats—Unchanged.

RAPESEEDS

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Cottonseed. Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Coria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed under Control. Prices made by agreement unobtainable.

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Value	16
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Value	18/6

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Value ..	2/1½
Tone.—Quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

June 13.

This morning the nominal rate for Fine Broach July was Rs. 701, this being the first time since the 18th May that the price has been over Rs. 700. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 706 but immediately dropped to Rs. 702, and later on touched Rs. 700 and improved to Rs. 702/3. Subsequently business was done at Rs. 704/5, but the rate then dropped to Rs. 698. At Colaba the opening rates were Rs. 697 to Rs. 699 and closing quotations were as under.

The ready market is quiet with little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	..	..Rs. 694
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	..	.. " 685
" M. G. Coompta	"	..	.. " 720
" " Westerns	"	..	.. " 698

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

Broach July 686.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 13TH JUNE 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..		583	545	505	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab ..		575	540		"
M.G. Muthia ..		585	558		"
Sawginned Dharwar				710	"
M.G. Westerns ..				720	"
M.G. Coompta ..				740	"
M.G. Bagalkot ..				725	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			725		"
M.G. Broach ..	703	693	683		"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 13th June, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.:

Growths:	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery:
Bengals (M.G.) ..	..	580	540	500	Ready
Scinde-Punjab .. (M.G.)	..	575	535	..	Ready
Limdi Dharangadhara (M.G.).	..	..	720	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.) ..	703	695	685	..	Ready
Kadi ..	..	..	725	..	Ready
Viramgam (M.G)	..	580	560	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G) ..	..	..	..	725	Ready
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	715	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	720	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	745	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	750	Ready
Compta (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	..	
Antnl-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 13th 1918.—5-30 p.m.

	Basar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80 ..	0 0 0	7 8 0
" " Cawnpore 70-84 ..	52 0 0	7 8 0
" Karachi Rangia ..	0 0 0	.. ..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	7 8 0	.. ..
" Cawnpore ..	7 8 0	.. ..
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 8 0	.. ..
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 1 0	8 6 0
" Thia ..	7 9 0	7 15 0
Teelseed, White 85.15 ..	74 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 75.25 ..	.. ..	.. ..
" Gajar 50.50 ..	.. ..	.. ..
" Black ..	.. ..	.. ..
Poppyseed, White ..	12 0 0	.. ..
Groundnuts ..	42 8 0	.. ..
Mowraseed ..	4 4 0	.. ..
Barley ..	38 8 0	.. ..
Castorseed ..	52 0 0	10 12 0

Forward:	Rs. as. p.
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	7 15 6
Linseed Sept.	9 2 6

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 13th 1918.

	Rate per lb.
Davids No. 40	16—13
Shapurji No. 16	14—11
Simplex No. 16	14—10
Edward No. 10	14—10
Light Horses No. 6	13— 7

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 13th 1918.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Per. Demand	203½
American Dollars	278
Hongkong	216½
Shanghai	308
Japan	145½
Singapore	155½

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-10-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-4-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 109-2-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 109-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/6 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/6 1/16.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 216½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 308.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 203¼.
3 Months' Sight Franc Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 Days' Sight Japan Rs. 138½.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapore Rs. 158½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 90.
3½ per cent. Paper 64.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARE.

The Share Market was closed to-day as it was the last day for June Settlement.

INDIAN WAR LOAN

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

		Bombay, June 13th	Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs.	300-0 ..	Rs. 23,200- 0
Cash Certificates	"	2,061-8 ..	" 23,722-12
Total ..		2,361-8 ..	46,922-12

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1. V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

29. COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.

Consulting Physician:

KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals of Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and mild forms of Plague

USE

BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills. Price Re. 1-2.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Re. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc., price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by

Dr. H. H. Batliwalla Sons & Co. Ld

Worli Laboratory Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:

BATLIWALLA, WORLI, BOMBAY.

RED STAR PAIN BALM

OBTAINS

for you

Instantaneous Relief from all

PAINS.

Liberal Terms for Merchants

Local and Mofussil Agents Wanted.

SOLE AGENTS:—THE SOUTH INDIAN STORES. GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

ME

Tramways carry me
City walls proclaim me
Papers advertise me
Markets demand me

I AM

Atank Nigrah Pills

A TONIC—Brain & Nerve Builder.

I think— You can KNOW ME
BUY . . . . .
and TRY . . . . .

I am sold at a Rupee at

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

JAMNAGAR-KATHIAWAR and Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Safety Hair Destroyer.

RAJARANI SOAP

Painless and stainless single application removes hair from any part of body.

Price Re. 1

per box of 3 cakes.

T. P. LAL & CO.,

MANDVI POST, BOMBAY

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 13.

The Bombay monsoon continues weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, north Madras coast, local in Upper Burma, east United Provinces, Central Provinces. A few falls also occured in Kashmir, Konkan, south Hyderabad and south Madras. The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Kyaukpyu three inches, Tavoy two, Toungoo one and half, Akyab and Myitkyina four, Silchar, Chittagong and Barisal two, Calcutta one and a half, Sambalpur three, Raipur and Waltair one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase of rain along the west of United Provinces and the Himalayas general but lighter in the United Provinces and local in the Central Provinces, while a few light showers are reported from the west coast. Seas are rising on the Malabar coast and conditions are slowly improving on the west coast.

Local rainfall may again occur in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. An increase of rain appears likely in Malabar and an extension into Hyderabad and the north Madras coast.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th June 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr	29.740 Inches
Temperature of Air	84.5 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0 "
Dew Point	75.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.750
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.0 "
Minimum do. do.	80.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	119 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.16 "
Do. do. year	14.79 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 13th June 1918	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h	m	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h	m	Depth on Still. ft.	in
	June					June				
Thur	13	m	1	48	25	10	13	m	7	37	16	11
			2	23a	28	0			8	45a	18	8
Fri.	14	m	2	30	25	3	14	m	8	12	18	0
			2	57a	27	2			9	27a	18	11
Sat.	15	m	3	14	24	8	15	m	8	49	19	0
			3	32a	26	4			10	13a	19	1
Sun.	16	m	4	4	24	1	16	m	9	36	19	11
			4	8a	25	8			11	4a	19	2
Mon.	17	m	5	3	23	10	17	m	10	36	20	9
			4	48a	25	3						
Tues.	18	m	6	12	23	11	18	m	0	0	19	0
			5	36a	24	10			11	51a	21	4
Wed.	19	m	7	30	24	3	19	m	0	55	18	7
			6	36a	24	8			1	10a	21	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise	Sunset
June 13 (Thursday)	6h. 1m	7h 16m
" 14 (Friday)	6h. 1m	7h 17m
" 15 (Saturday)	6h. 1m	7h. 17m
" 16 (Sunday)	6h. 1m	7h. 17m
" 17 (Monday)	6h. 1m	7h. 17m
" 18 (Tuesday)	6h. 2m	7h. 18m
" 19 (Wednesday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last quarter 2d. 9h. 50.0m. a m.
New Moon 9d. 3h. 32.7m a.m.
First quarter 16d. 6h. 41.7m. p.m
Full Moon 24d. 4h. 8.3m. p m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 13th June 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the south-east but is still in excess in the south-west where day temperature is below the average. Night temperature is in excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.88in. of rain and Allahabad 0.26in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the east and in defect in the west. Temperature is below normal both by day and night in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity continues above normal in upper Sind. Day temperature is below the average in upper Sind and south Rajputana; night temperature is in defect in south-west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India West. Day temperature continues below the average in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in the south-west; Raipur has had 1.72in., Nagpur 0.68in., Jubbulpore 0.48in. and Hoshangabad 0.30in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the east and below it in the west. Both day and night temperatures are below the average in the eastern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.20in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues below normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the Bombay Deccan and are moderately or heavily clouded in Hyderabad. Humidity continues below normal except in the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is locally above normal; night temperature is also in excess in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 13th of June, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th June)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	90.5	78.7	91	..	0	—0.07
Do. (th June)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12th June)	109.6	93.6	28	..	0	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.7	84.7	60	..	0	—0.13
Rawalpindi	102.4	80.6	46	..	0.07	—0.35
Lahore	105.8	82.6	46	..	1.62	+1.31
Hissar	108.0	82.3	43	..	0.17	—0.25
Ambala	102.1	82.3	67	..	1.69	+1.28
Delhi	103.0	85.0	40	..	1.04	+0.54
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.4	88.3	37	..	0.90	+0.82
Mainpuri	101.2	81.1	63	..	0.89	+0.76
Jhansi	106.1	87.0	39	..	1.26	+0.87
Cawnpore	95.6	77.1	82	0.88	3.07	+2.52
Allahabad	88.5	78.2	81	0.26	7.15	+6.84
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	108.7	82.4	66	..	0	—0.04
Karachi	88.5	80.8	74	..	0	—0.12
Ajmer	87.8	80.8	62	..	0	—0.32
Jaipore	103.5	78.4	44	..	0	—0.36
Kotah	105.8	86.6	36	..	0	—0.65
Mount Abu	82.0	64.9	84	..	0.22	—0.27
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.0	78.9	68	..	0	—0.33
Dwarka	67.6	81.6	2	..	0	—0.51
Veraval	85.1	81.6	79	..	0.06	—0.72
Rajkot	99.1	76.0	62	..	0	—0.56
Bhavnagar Para	101.8	78.8	81	..	0	—1.20
Surat	92.3	80.5	75	..	0.29	—0.94
Ahmedabad	102.6	79.8	64	..	0.30	—0.25
Deesa	101.0	78.2	66	..	0	—0.14
Neemuch	98.3	77.8	56	..	0.01	—0.47
Indore	97.2	76.3	63	..	0	—1.74
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.8	74.1	74	0.48	1.93	+1.27
Saugor	98.6	80.0	46	0.11	1.86	+1.44
Hoshangabad	99.5	76.8	61	0.30	1.39	+0.15
Khandwa	95.8	78.9	61	..	0	—1.24
Akola	100.0	80.3	57	..	0.67	—1.07
Amraoti	97.2	79.1	50	..	1.88	—0.32
Nagpur	95.6	72.8	84	0.68	4.00	+1.35
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	80.3	71.8	90	1.72	7.85	+6.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.0	80.6	75	..	2.33	—2.86
Ratnagiri	87.7	78.5	73	..	5.18	—6.60
Marmugao	87.3	..	84	..	3.38	—8.81
Karwar	86.1	75.5	87	0.20	3.09	—13.86
BOMBAY DECAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.7	74.7	57	..	0	—2.17
Ahmednagar	96.2	69.7	55	..	0	—2.98
Poona	91.5	70.3	71	..	0.18	—2.09
Sholapur	97.4	73.7	64	..	0.60	—1.91
Bijapur	94.1	71.8	70	..	0.02	—1.94
Belgaum	86.0	65.7	81	..	0.44	—2.84
Aurangabad	97.0	71.6	59	..	0.24	—2.05
Nizamabad (Indur)	101.4	81.1	49	..	1.08	—1.39
Hyderabad	99.6	80.1	63	..	1.16	—0.87
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.3	75.5	87	0.07	8.63	—7.86
Calicut	86.4	70.1	93	0.14	3.75	—11.39
Cochin	86.1	75.1	80	0.07	6.05	—6.43
Colombo	86.1	79.4	80	0.07	0.58	—4.07
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	106.8	82.4	..	..	..	—1.94
Bellary	96.5	75.7	57	..	0.05	—1.01
Cuddapah	96.7	83.3	51	..	0.38	—0.92
Madras	101.7	78.1	73	0.01	0.18	—0.63
Bangalore	84.7	66.8	77	..	1.35	—0.49
Coimbatore	90.8	72.0	71	..	..	—0.73
Trichinopoly	99.8	78.1	58	..	0.79	+0.05
Negapatam	96.5	79.1	62	..	0.20	—0.27

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 13th June, 1918, was 29.929 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TRAMWAY AND THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Much has been said in the hospitable columns of your paper of the cold treatment of tramway Conductors towards passengers. However, an incident which occurred on the 8th instant of which I was an eyewitness, will not, I trust, be entirely unheeded by the authorities as has been the case in respect of all previously narrated. On that day on entering car No. 6 at Girgaum bound for Victoria Gardens I was struck by the appearance of a tall, robust man who wore a "O.M.T.S." label on his khaki dress and was seated a few benches ahead of me but in the rear portion of the car. At the occasional stoppages I heard him asking fellow-travellers near him if he was close to Byculla Railway Station, thus making it evident he was new to Bombay. This betrayal it would appear was utilised as an opportunity by Conductor No. 445 of exercising his authority over him. He was at once asked (he being the only occupant of the bench) to move up close to the window from the seat nearer the gangway he occupied. The man refused and a scuffle ensued. Whether it was the strong build of the man or the discomfiture of the Conductor that made the latter resign himself to the duty required of him in the car I am unable to say, but when the tram reached the northern end of the Byculla Bridge the passenger rose to leave it by the hind door. This was not objected to by the Conductor until the former was actually one step on the footboard. He was, however, hesitating to step to the ground until the car halted, but was continually urged on to jump down, evidently while on the footshrdlu shrdulcmfwyp sh of the man while on the foot-board showed that he did not know the right way of alighting from a moving car. No description need be given of the effect of the fatal fall he had nor of the extreme delight the Conductor chuckled with. I must confess that this is the first sight I have ever seen of one man's suffering being an amusement of another fellow-bring.

I would ask:—

1. Whether Conductors are authorised to allocate seats for passengers as they choose,
2. Whether the exit of a passenger from the rear door is also admissible, and
3. If passengers are penalised with physical ente the whimsy injunctions of Conductors cute the whimsy injunctions of conductors.

Yours, etc.,

A. K. RAGHAVACHARI.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Assistant Surgeon G. A. Richardson, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, to be an Assistant Resident at Aden.

Mr. R. K. Bhagvat, Acting Mamlatdar of the Indapur Taluka and Third Class Magistrate in the district of Poona, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The undermentioned Magistrates of the Second Class in the district of Nasik are appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be Magistrates of the First Class in that district:—

Mr. Ganesh Martand Bhaleray, Mamlatdar of Yeola, and Mr. Charles De Souza, Mamlatdar of Igatpuri.

Khan Bahadur Mahbub Mian Imam Kaksh Kadri, LL.B., to hold charge of the duties of the Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, with effect from the 1st June 1918, till Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., assumes charge as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to create, a temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 300 per mensem for a period of two months and to appoint Mr. Rangildas Pranjivandas Kagalwala thereto.

Mr. Atmaram Krishna Nulkar, Assistant to the Commissioner, C.D., is granted privilege leave from 1st June 1918 to 18th July 1918, both days inclusive.

With effect from 23rd January, 1918, vice Mr. A. G. Sievwright, proceeded on Military duty:—

Mr. F. de Souza to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Assistant Collector.

Mr. H. J. Keess to be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade Assistant Collector.

Mr. F. H. Caldecott to be substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Assistant Collector.

With effect from 14th February, 1918, vice Mr. Vinayak M. Moray, retired—

Mr. R. Honner to be Second Grade Assistant Collector.

Mr. H. M. Kirkwood to be Third Grade Assistant Collector.

Captain C. H. E. Wilson to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Assistant Collector and to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Assistant Collector vice Mr. H. M. Kirkwood.

Mr. G. R. Holland to be substantive pro tem Third Garde Assistant Collector vice Captain C. H. E. Wilson.

Mr. J. D. Gandhi to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade Assistant Collector vice Mr. G. R. Holland.

Mr. H. J. Kees to be Fifth Grade Assistant Collector and to continue as substantive pro tem Fourth Grade Assistant Collector

Mr. Maneklal Lallubhai to be substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Assistant Collector vice Mr. J. D. Gandhi.

Rao Bahadur Bulakhidas Bapuji Trivedi, in addition to his duties as Talukdari Settlement Officer, to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Dosabhai Dhanjibhai Billimoria to do duty as Special Collector of Income Tax, Ahmedabad City.

Mr. Dossabhai Manekji Kothawala to act as Huzur Account Officer, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Dosabhai Dhanjibhai Billimoria.

Mr. Vishvanath Mahipat Kulkarni, District Deputy Collector, Nasik, was granted privilege leave for twelve days from 9th to 20th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

The services of Mr. R. W. Inder, Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, are placed at the disposal of the Indian Munitions Board.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert to hold charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. R. W. Inder, on deputation or pending further orders.

License to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of the Native States of Kolhapur and Sangli is granted to the Reverend Anand L. Padghalmal of the American Presbyterian Mission in Western India.

Dr. M. B. Soparkar, B. Hy (Bombay), M.D. in Sanitary Science (Bombay), is appointed permanently to the Bacteriological Department, with effect from the 1st January 191

Regular Forces. The undermentioned to be acting Lieutenant-Colonels:—

Major E. M. Proes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, whilst employed as Commanding Royal Engineer.—8th November 1917.

The following notification by the Government of India Army Department, is republished:—

Infantry Branch. Lieutenant (temporary Major) J. K. Williams, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, reinquishes the temporary rank of Major on ceasing to be employed as an Assistant Director of Works.—Dated 17th April 1918.

Mr. Manaji Babaji Naik, Sub-overseer 2 Grade, permanent, in the Military Works Services, has been dismissed from Government service with effect from the 10th September 1916.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during week throughout the Presidency proper except in Kaira and Ahmedabad. Preparation of lands for khari cultivation continues. Sowing of kharif crops progressing everywhere except in Gujarat. Picking of cotton is nearing completion in Panch Mahals, Kaira, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

PANCH MAHALS AND THE WAR CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was surprised to read the list of delegates invited to the War Conference at Bombay from which Panch Mahal District is excluded. It is nothing but insult to the District. Any man with feelings of self-respect is bound to feel for the omission of his District to the Conference of the Presidency where representatives of all other Districts are invited.

Is it done intentionally? Is it the belief of the authorities that they can do without the co-operation of this District? Is it because the authorities do not find persons fit for such invitation? It is the downright insult of the people and the authorities or the secretaries of the Conference have not done a wise thing in excluding us when the Empire requires every help from every one.

If the District is insulted in this way because it is backward in Political Activities the people must take a hint and must try to make themselves fit for such representation. It is better even now if the true cause comes to light for the satisfaction of the public.—Yours, etc.,

W. S. MUKADAM.

Godhra, June 11.

Among other subscribers whose names were announced at the Second War Loan meeting in Bangalore were the Directors of the Bank of Mysore Rs. 350000, Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetty Rs. 30,000, manager and staff of the Bank of Mysore Rs. 15,000.

The Mysore Government has sanctioned a donation of Rs. 10,000, to Bangalore Soldiers' Aid Fund for the purpose of purchasing a motor bus.

Sixty-three students have passed the Preliminary Scientific M. B. examination this year from Belgachia Medical College, the only private medical institution in Bengal which was recently affiliated to the Calcutta University.

WORDS OR DEEDS?

WHAT HAS THE WAR CONFERENCE DONE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay Provincial War Conference is at an end, but the question still remains whether it has really achieved the object for which it assembled. Nobody will deny that so far as mere external appearances are concerned, judging from the glowing reports in all papers, it appeared to be a grand success. The assembly was certainly very large, consisting of the pick and elite of the Western India. The Maharajas, both Indian and English, decked in their best attires, and the Merchant Princes of Bombay, coupled with the usual ornamental decoration of the ladies, must have really given a very imposing appearance, as pleasing to the eye, as the speeches and sermons of some gentlemen were, I am told, jarring to the ear.

But reading through the newspaper reports, it appears that the whole and sole object of that vast assembly was not to consider how to help with men and materials in these critical times, but rather to impress upon the hearers in the Hall, and the readers outside, the righteous and unselfish character of the present war. Is it really necessary to labour on that point any more? Are we not perfectly satisfied on that point and fully convinced at the end of 3½ years of the disastrous war, about the perfectly unselfish and absolutely righteous character of this war? Still speaker after speaker from the Chairman downward wasted a good deal of time and words in trying to convince the audience on that point alone, as if those hearers were doubtful and sceptical about it. Sir N. Chandavarkar's sermon on "eternal verities" was indeed very interesting, but would it not have been more appropriate for his Prarthna Samaj meeting than in the War Conference?

All speakers agreed that this was a time for action and not for words; not "pen" and "tongue" but "swords." Still by their long winded speeches, they created an impression that words were still more important with them than deeds. Judging from their speeches, one would imagine that they had come direct from the fighting line, after achieving glorious deeds on the battle-fields of France. Coming from their palatial residences, their comforts and pleasures not a jot lessened, have they any right to speak of action and swords? What have they done in this war, except getting rid of part of their superfluous fortunes, perhaps not knowing what to do with them? Every man, as favourably situated as they, would have done all they did and more.

No doubt some of their written speeches were as pleasing to the ears of the hearers, as the applause they drew, was pleasing to the ears of the speakers. But these speakers are perhaps the least aware that they have unconsciously done the greatest harm to the cause they had assembled to espouse and support. By their action and speeches, they have been successful in alienating one man and party, who of all others in the Presidency was the only man and party that could have given real help to recruiting both men and materials. Mr. Tilak and his party are no doubt detestable and intolerable to bureaucratic views. His political views are simply abhorred by many.

Be that as it may, we are not concerned with his political views and ideas, but can any man deny that he holds the masses, particularly the fine martial masses of the Marathas of the Deccan, under his grip, and that one word from him would collect more recruits than a dozen flowery speeches from a dozen philosophers like Sir N. Chandavarkar.

Then apart from the justice or any other consideration, was it really expedient, under the circumstances, to alienate that man from the cause they pretended to espouse. In critical times like the present one, expediency ought to be the first consideration. If these gentlemen had the success of the cause at heart, they should have restrained their personal feelings and even if they considered him a nuisance or an evil, should have put up with him, as a necessary and indispensable evil. The influence that he wielded with the peasants and masses of Gujarat and the Deccan, when he toured in the villages and remote corners on a mission to collect funds for the Home Rule Deputation is fresh in the minds of all; people flocked to him in thousands, worshipped him like a demi-god and money poured in abundance. These facts, however unpleasant, must still be borne in mind. Then, was it really wise or discreet on the part of the Representative of the Crown to have wantonly and needlessly insulted the man and his colleagues, who would perhaps have been most useful in recruiting both men and resources of the Presidency? What did it matter if Mr. Tilak or Mr. Kelkar spoke for half an hour on a subject that perhaps appeared boring to most of the persons assembled there? They might have put up with them, if they only had the ultimate success of the subject in view.

If truth must be plainly told, the position of the Presidency, so far as co-operation in war work is concerned, is rendered much worse after the War Conference than before it. The Conference has done more harm than good to the object for which it assembled, and unless wiser counsels still prevail, it is feared the situation will grow much worse, and a wider gulf between the Government and the people will be created at a time when there should be nothing, but unity and concord.—Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, 13th June, 1918.

U. P. GOVERNMENT'S JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

Rev. Dr. Garfield Williams of Gorakhpur has been appointed editor of a journal about to be started by the U. P. Government, Pandit Satyanand Joshi will be assistant editor.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WAR LOAN.

BONDS AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

5½ % Bonds free of Income Tax repayable at par in 1927
5½ % Bonds free of Income Tax repayable at par in 1923.
5½ % Bonds free of Income Tax repayable at Rs. 103 per cent. in 1925.
5½ % Bonds free of Income Tax repayable at Rs. 105 per cent. in 1928.

PRICE OF ISSUE Rs. 100 PER CENT.

Interest up to 14th September, 1918, will be paid to you in advance.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY at its Head Office and Branches will, on and after 3rd June, supply you with any of the above War Bonds in pieces of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 25,000. No Application Forms are required.

You are invited to come to the Bank to make your investment any business day between 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. (Saturdays, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.)

ALLEGED BREACH OF YROMISE TO MARRP.

SUIT AGAINST A MAHOMEDAN.

On the Original Side of the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji application was made in a suit filed by Miss Lilla Joseph against Haji Ahmed Haji Hasan Dada for the recovery of Rs. 25,000 for alleged breach of promise to marry and seduction.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas were attorneys for the defendant.

The plaintiff alleged that Dada the defendant, in July 1914 promised to marry her and by means of much promise seduced her. The plaintiff became pregnant and was delivered of a male child on the 25th June, 1915. The child is now nearly three years old. The plaintiff repeatedly both before and after the birth of the child made demands upon the defendant for fulfilment of the promise of marriage and to marry her according to Mahomedan rites. The defendant, though always admitting the promise, postponed fulfilment of the same on various pretexts. Ultimately defendant through his pleader wrote for the first time, denied his promise to marry the plaintiff and declared that the plaintiff was only the kept mistress of the defendant. The defendant or his attorneys failed to file a written statement within the prescribed time and an application was now made for an ex-parte decree against the defendant.

His Lordship made an order for the written statement to be filed within a week.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

EFFECT OF SHORT-TERM FUN LICENCES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Reports from the Divisional Commissions on the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes in the Bombay Presidency during 1917 and on loss of human life caused by them, show that, the number of persons reported killed during the year by wild animals was 34 against 41 of the previous year. The mortality caused by snake-bite on the other hand rose from 1,45 to 1,527, the largest number of deaths occurring in the Ratnagiri, Thana, Nawabshah, Satara and Thar and Parkar Districts. The total human mortality from wild animals and snakes thus shows a net increase of 75 over the preceding year's figures.

The number of wild animals destroyed during the year fell from 4,368 to 3,947 whilst the number of snakes destroyed rose from 9,982 to 25,035. The number of bears and hyenas destroyed shows a very considerable increase, Ratnagiri accounting for the largest number, viz., 45 bears and 102 hyenas out of totals for the whole Presidency of 48 bears and 108 hyenas destroyed. "The grant of special short-term gun licences in the Ratnagiri District," says the official resolution on the reports, good has had a effect in increasing the number of other animals destroyed. The aggregate amount of rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals fell from Rs. 5,826 to Rs. 2,725, owing to the discontinuance of the payment of rewards during the period of the war."

The Brunton lancet was made use of in 38 cases of snake-bite. Altogether 33 cases of recovery occurred but in none of these cases was the snake authentically identified as venomous.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

The Indian Industries Commission will reassemble in Simla on the 15th instant to consider the draft report. Sir Dorab Tata and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya are already in Simla and Sir R. N. Mukerjee and Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy are to arrive shortly.

CAUSE LISTS.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 14TH OF JUNE, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER.

In the Division Court No. 43.

75-18—Jam R & D, Bai Meherbai Jehangir Bamboat & anr v. Mangaldas Tricumdas Shah.

FOR DISMISSAL (IN COURT.)

M J 80-18—Amin & Desai, A F Martins v. Bibiana De Silva Martins & anr, Dastur & Co., Mirza M & N.

FOR CONSANT DECREE.

132-18—Ard H D & Co., Peer Mahomed Karim Mahomed v. Fotmabai widow & anr, Mulla & M.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF CONSENT ORDER.

1384-17—Soonderdas & Co., Messrs Thakersey Devchand & Co., a firm v. Jugmohundas Pranjivandas Papdiwalla, Dharamse & Co.

S C Ct 833-26965-17—Dharamse & Co., Jagmohundas Pranjiwandas v. Thakersey Mahashankar & anr, Soonderdas & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMR'S REPORT.

779-05—In person Vahaljibhai Nahalchand and ors v. Vishnu Narhari Lanke and ors Daphtary F and D, Motichand and D.

330-16—Malvi M R & Co., Kisonlal Badridas & ors v. Hiralal Shivbux & ors.

25-18—Raghavaya N & Co., Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad v. Mangalji Motiram Manecklal & Co.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL IN COURT.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913—Bhaishanker K and G In Re the Broach Industrial Cotton Spg and Wg Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Girdharlal Harilal Metha Liquidator Parties concerned J S dated 16-3-18.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Jehangir and S Mahadev Atmaram Joshi—Petitioner v. Krishna Anant Joshi—Respondent G B Pandya. Notice dated 1-3-18.

O. S. 736-17—Merwanji K and Co. Bai Goolbai widow and ors v. Goolbai widow and ors Merwanji K and Co. Ch S dated 19-7-17, Wadia G and Co., Mulla and M. Payne and Co., Captain and V, Ardesir H D and Co., Little and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

811-17—Dastur and Co. Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji Little and Co. Part heard.

S. C 1391-17—Malvi M R and Co. Bai Sunderbai widow v. Pitamber Ladha and anr, Pandia & Co.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are the returns for Thursday the 13th instant.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Mid. & Low Colaba ..	1	1
Market	1	1
Mahalakshmi	1	0
Byculla	1	1
Sion	1	1
Mahim	2	0
Maratha Hospital	0	1
Total	7	5
SMALL-POX	2	Nil
CHOLERA	Nil	

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total Mortality ..	77	80	52

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is the statement of plague cases and deaths reported to have occurred in District and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 1st June 1918:—

Bombay City 29; Ahmednagar District Ahmedabad City 0; Kaira District 9; Surat District 1; Thana District, Bandra 8; Satara District 7, Poona District 7; Sholapur District 3; Belgaum District 6; Bijapur District 2. Karachi City 76; Keamari 1; Hyderabad District 4(b); Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 13; Akalkote State 1; Janjira State Shrivardhan 1; Cutch State Mandvi 13; Cambay State 1; Rewa Kantha Agency 0; Kathiawar Agency 0; Porbunder 2; Other places 1

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

B.A. examination's results declared, 12-30 p.m.
Presentation of Meritorious Service Medals to R.I.M. men, Government Dockyard, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 15.

Salle Francaise. Prof. P. L. Charlier on "The French military writers and the war", 6-30.
Mails for Ibo, Chindi, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SUNDAY, June 16.

Mails for Muscat, Jack, Bunder-Abbas, Dubai, Charbar, Passi and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 10-0 a.m. Registered lettars and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday
Agarkar Day celebration, Muzpherabad Hall, Grant Road, public meeting 5-30 p.m., cosmopolitan dinner 8 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

A meeting of the Constitution Revision Committee will be held on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 6 p.m., in the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood.

A TRAMWAY TRAGEDY.

A labourer, Balu Tanu, aged 45, was trying to get into a tram car near Suparibag, when he fell between the leading car and the trailer, and both his legs were crushed. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where his legs had to be amputated above the knee.

CHILD'S FATAL FALL FROM WINDOW

A four-year old Hindu child, Mithibai, had gone to a relation's house at Masjid Bunder on Wednesday, and she was looking out of a window, standing on a bench, when she lost her balance and fell on the pavement below. She was taken to the G. T. Hospital in an unconscious condition and she died there the same night.

A SINGING GIRL VICTIMISED.

A singing girl, Husseinjan, living at Girgaum, has reported to the police that a Mahomedan introduced to her a *Fakir* who was living in the same building for the last fortnight. The *Fakir* wanted her to go to the sea-shore to perform some ceremonies, and after a good deal of persuasion, for about three days, she accompanied him to the beach on the afternoon of Wednesday. The ceremony finished, she returned home, when she found that ornaments valued at Rs. 335 were taken from a box by breaking it open. Both the Mahomedan and the *Fakir* have disappeared.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The honorary secretary acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the school:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,70,604-10-5; the Committee of the Western India Turf Club, Rs. 3,000; the Bombay Municipal Corporation contribution for the year 1918-19, Rs. 2,500; Mr. Vassanjee Muljee, Rs. 100; Messrs. Thakorlal Maganlal and Co., Rs. 100; the Bombay Copper Merchants' Company, Rs. 51; Mr. Birdulchandjee Poddar, Rs. 50; Mr. Sassoon E. Nissim through Mr. E. Levy, Rs. 50; Bai Pirojbai Peerojsha Marzban in sacred memory of the anniversary day of her beloved sister Bai Meherbai, Rs. 50; Mr. Phirozsha Hormusjee Gheesta in sacred memory of his daughter Bai Jerbai, Rs. 25; in memory of the late Mr. Darasha Dorabjee Reporter, Rs. 25; the Hydrabadi Sindh Committee, Rs. 25; Mr. Jamnalal Bajaji, Rs. 25; Mr. Kamiruddin Ebrahimjee and four others, being the amount of donation to this institution paid into the Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Court, Girgaum Bench, Bombay, Rs. 25; the Chapter Independence, No. 183, S. C., Rs. 25; Mr. Chaganlal Nemchand in sacred memory of his brother's wife Bai Ujjam, Rs. 10-9-6; a Hindu family, Rs. 6; sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 27-2. Total Rs. 3,76,699-5-11.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

CHINAMAN CONVICTED.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Mazagon Police Court, Excise Inspector N. Cama charged Lung Sang Akulla, a Chinaman, with possessing 27 tolas of opium without a license. The accused used to send his servant to various shops for opium and by this means he collected a large quantity. The accused was followed by the complainant and he was caught in the act of collecting opium from his men at Bangalpura.

The accused pleaded guilty, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY'S NEW PUBLIC HALL.

OPENED BY LADY WILLINGDON.

The opening of the Sir Cowasje Jehangir Hall, Freeman Thomas Hospital, was performed yesterday evening by her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, on arrival were received by Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) and conducted to the dais.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir in requesting her Excellency to declare the Hall open, said:—

In requesting you to informally declare this hall open, I must first tender to your Excecellencies my sincere thanks for having found time in spite of your numerous engagements to attend here to-day.

Being of opinion that a Public Hall like the one you see before you, would supply and fulfil a long felt want in Bombay, I approached the University of Bombay with an offer of Rs. 300,000, to be utilised in a building in the vicinity of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall in the University Garden. Unfortunately the University authorities did not agree to the Hall being used by the public, and at one time when it looked as if the scheme would have to be abandoned, your Excellency's predecessor's Government generously agreed to provide two sites, this one and the adjoining one, on condition that I find Rs. 800,000 for the building of this Hall and a wing of the Royal Institute of Science.

The foundation stone was laid in 1911. The war is chiefly responsible for the time taken in completing the building. The Hall was designed by Mr. Witcet, the able architect who has given to Bombay many beautiful buildings and was supervised by Rao Sahib R. H. Desai.

To meet the exigencies of war the building at present is to be used as a Recreation Hall for our brave soldiers, but the time I trust, is not far distant when Great Britain and her Allies will be completely successful, and it will be possible to use the Hall for the purpose for which it is intended. The public will be entitled to use the Hall for public meetings and for any educational, scientific, literary or social purpose on payment of a nominal fee of Rs. 5. It will be equipped with a sufficient number of electric lights, fans, chairs, a dais and other furniture necessary for a public hall. I have been fortunate in securing the privilege for my co-religionists that all meetings of Parsis, whether called by the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat, or any other responsible body can be held in this Hall even on a Sunday.

I request your Excellency to declare the Hall opened and in doing so I have to thank your Excellencies once more and also the ladies and gentlemen for their presence this day.

Her Excellency then declared the Hall opened.

H. E. Lord Willingdon briefly thanked Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, on behalf of the Government and the public of Bombay for the magnificent gift of the beautiful Hall..

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Carmichael a cordial vote of thanks was passed to their Excellencies before the close of the function.

INDIA'S VITAL STATISTICS

HIGH INFANT MORTALITY.

The Department of Statistics has complied the following account of Births and Deaths in British India from annual sanitary reports issued by the Local Governments and Administrations.

The total number of births in British India fell from 9,021,825 in 1915 to 8,856,283 in 1916. This represents a birth-rate of 37.13 per thousand of population. Delhi recorded the highest birth-rate 49.39, followed by the Punjab 45.3, the Central Provinces and Berar 53.85 and the United Provinces 43.09 All the other major provinces had a birth-rate below 40, but over 30 per mille. A caveat is necessary against the accuracy of the data, but the value of the statistics from a comparative point of view, i.e. comparing one year with another, is in the long run of considerable interest and importance.

The total number of deaths in British India fell from 7,142,412 in 1915 to 6,940,536 in 1916 or from 29.95 to 29.1 per thousand of population. Of the major provinces, Bombay and the Central Provinces and Berar reported increased rates as compared with the preceding year. The increase in the rate of mortality in Bombay (from 26.12 to 33.32) was due to a comparatively severe outbreak of plague in that province, and that in the Central Provnces (from 35.91 to 39.95) to cholera, plague and malaria. There was a noticeable decrease in the death-rate of Bengal (from 32.83 to 27.37) and in that of the Punjab (from 36.3 to 30.7) this satisfactory result being due to the general healthiness of the year in Bengal and to the lessened incident of cholera and plague in the Punjab. Of the total deaths (6,950,436), 4,085,784 were due to fevers, 288,047 to cholera, 286,247 to respiratory diseases, 248.381 to dysentery and diarrhoea, 205,527 to plague, and 60,642 to small-pox.

The infantile mortality rates were 209.40 per thousand births for males and 194.77 for females, or a combined infantile mortality rate of no less than 2026, the corresponding figures for 1915 were 208,06 and 195.29, or a combined infantile mortality rate of 201.9. The average rate of the last 10 years (1907-1916) is 210.7. As usual, the Central Provinces and Berar occupies the first place in infantile mortality rates—265.3, per thousand Births—and the United Provinces stands second with 209.7 followed by Burma with 206.3, Assam with 202.0, the Punjab with 200.2, Bombay with 199.6, Bengal with 195.4, Bihar and Orissa with 190.7, and Madras with 182.8. It is interesting in this connection to compare the infantile mortality rates in the United Kingdom. The rates in 1916 were England and Wales 91, Scotland 97, and Ireland 83.

MUNICIPAL GRAIN SHOPS.

SUGGESTION ADOPTED BY BOMBAY CORPORATION.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation, the President, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, announced that on behalf of the Corporation he had sent a telegram to H. E. Lord Willingdon congratulating him on the high honour which H. M. the King had conferred on his Excellency. Lord Willingdon has sent a reply thanking the Corporation for their kind congratulations.

The Corporation adopted the Standing Committee's recommendation to sanction an additional Budget grant of Rs. 5,000 and an advance of Rs. 25,000 from the Surplus Cash Balance to enable the Commissioner to finance a scheme for opening municipal shops for the sale of necessaries of life to the poor in the city.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha moved that the following letter dated Meredith, Gloucester, 8th April 1918, from Lady Wedderburn be recorded:—

"I have to-day received your letter of February 15th, sending me the resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay at their meeting on February 14th. My daughter and I beg you will be so good as to convey to the Corporation our grateful thanks for their kind message of sympathy with us in our great sorrow. We are much touched by the appreciation shown of Sir William's work for the advancement of India, in which he took so great an interest."

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation also recorded their regret at the death on 28th May, 1918, of Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, who as a member of the Corporation for over four years, rendered useful services to the City.

Consideration was next given to a letter from Mr. Joseph Baptista from England regretting that as his work there rendered it impossible for time to return to Bombay before the end of August next, he be given a further extension of leave till August. The Corporation acceded to the request.

MUNICIPAL GRAIN SHOPS.

The Corporation next considered the following letter dated 10th June, 1918, from the Commissioner and the Standing Committee's recommendation in connection with the same:

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution dated the 14th March, 1918, regarding the question of high prices and house rents in Bombay. In para. 4 of the Committee's report referred to in the resolution it was recommended that the Municipal Commissioner should be authorised to purchase, hold stocks of and sell necessaries of life as he may consider necessary and advisable. This recommendation was approved by the Corporation. As the question of establishing shops was taken up by the Controller of Prices and the Committees appointed to assist him, action on this part of the Committees' recommendations was postponed. It is now, however, desirable, I think, that Municipal shops should be opened, some in and some outside the Municipal markets. It is also desirable that I should be in a position to assist the Ward Committees formed under the Controller's scheme, and possibly other Committees by advances to finance the working of shops for the sale of necessaries to the poor, and in exceptional cases by grants-in-aid.

In order to carry out this scheme, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to a grant of Rs. 5,000 and to an *advance* of Rs. 25,000 from Surplus Cash Balance. The grant, if made, will be used (*i*) to meet the cost of extra establishment to be employed in the Market Department for the supervision of Municipal shops, and the inspection of shops assisted from Municipal funds, (*ii*) to meet the cost of any additional establishment employed to assist the Controller of Prices to enforce maximum prices fixed by him under statutory powers, and (*iii*) if necessary, to meet losses on Municipal shops and to make grants-in-aid of Committee's shops which have served a useful purpose by assisting in keeping down prices but which have not proved a financial success.

It will have been noticed that in the memo. laid before the Provincial War Conference on the 10th June it has been proposed that foodshops should be administered locally, and the Controller of Prices has asked me to take over the portion of his work which relates to such shops as early as possible. I therefore request that this letter be laid before the Standing Committee and the Corporation for consideration as urgent business. Details of the arrangements made or proposed to be made will be reported at an early date."

The Standing Committee had recommended that, in the circumstances stated, an additional Budget grant of Rs. 5,000 and an advance of Rs. 25,000 be made, from Surplus Cash Balance, to finance the scheme. The Corporation approved of the proposal.

MR. NAVALKAR'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar then moved the following resolution:—

"(a) That the Commissioner's attention be invited to the desirability of opening shops at convenient centres and in markets for selling in retail salt and kerosene oil to avoid unnecessary fluctuations in their prices, and that the Corporation will be prepared to make an additional grant, if necessary, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to carry out the same.

(b) That Ward Committees for the necessary supplies in the City be constituted on the basis of the Liquor Maximum and Minimum Committees as early as possible."

Mr. Navalkar said in view of the proposition passed just before he would ask for permission to omit the latter portion of para (a).

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji supporting Mr. Navalkar's proposition said that the shops to be opened would be object lessons to other shopkeepers and would go far to check profiteering.

WORK OF WARD COMMITTEES.

Mr. R. D. Hughes referring to the remark of Dr. Jehangir that the Ward Committees needed stirring up said that he as an humble member of one of the Ward Committees, wished to state that the reason why the Ward Committee had not opened shops and got to work was a lack of funds. The "A" Ward Committee was the only one, as far as he was aware, which had opened shops and they had been enabled to do so simply owing to the public spirit of one their members. Mr. B. N. Karanjia who was the Secretary of the Committee and who advanced a sufficient sum of money from his own pocket wherewith to purchase supplies for the shops established by the Committees, namely one at Bazargate and another at Colaba. Mr. Hughes was pleased to see that the Commissioner was being put in possession of funds and if those funds were made available for the use of the Committee it would not be long before many shops were established in different parts of the City for the purpose of assisting the poorer classes. The shops opened by the A. Ward Committee had conclusively proved that there was great want for an organised system of shops to control the prices of food in the city. He hoped that the Commissioner would be given even larger funds for the purpose than he had already been granted. If more, more funds were forthcoming he was sure it would enable the Committee to stop the illegal gains of profiteers in Bombay.

Mr. C. V. Mehta suggested to Mr. Navalkar that he should drop his second proposition (b), for Mr. Mehta asked, what would the relative position of the various Committees be if Mr. Navalkar's suggestion were adopted.

Mr. Navalkar having withdrawn the second proposition, his first proposition was then put to the vote and was declared lost.

The Corporation then adjourned.

VOTERS AND NEXT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to grant me some space for the following lines in your esteemed paper and oblige.

The public are aware by this time that the next Municipal Corporation Election is coming off early next year and that some of the intending candidates have, already, announced their candidatures to the public. It is expected that some new men are going to contest the Election and it is a happy augury that some of the prominent and enthusiastic Home-Rulers are coming forward to represent some wards on behalf of the rate-payers. Such truster and true leaders of the people as Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Joseph Baptista and a few others have so far guarded the people's interests and have exercised a most salubrious and determined check on any attempt to thwart public interest on the part of the Municipal Bureaucrats and their satellites. Mr. Baptista is away in England and Sir Wacha may, probably, retire from public life on account of age.

It is therefore, highly expedient and desirable in the public interest that the Municipal Corporation should be purged of all its 'Undesirables' and that trusted and sincere representatives of the people should be returned in their stead. The Corporation can no longer afford to be a business-place for the disappointed briefless vakils or the uncultured and illiterate contractors or retired Government and Municipal head clerks or superintendents, whose sole aim and object in sitting on the Corporation is nothing more than to secure some personal qualification. Dr. M. B. Velkar, and Mr. M. R. Jayakar are contesting a seat from the C. Ward. I should suggest that other trusted and true leaders of the people, such as Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, P. K. Telang, Oomer Sobani, S. G. Banker, Drs. D. D. Sathaye, G. V. Deshmukh should, also make up their minds to represent different wards and, at once, announce their candidature, so that the public may prepare themselves to vote for the right persons.

On the other hand, I would request the voters from the different wards, especially the graduates and the intelligent landlords, to execise their votes with great prudence and care. They should take into consideration the *bona fides* of each and every candidate before they promise their votes to anyone and should not lose sight of any betrayal of public confidence on the part of a candidate in the past. In this connection, I should, prominently, bring before the voters of C. Ward, the conduct of Mr. R. S. Navalkar, B.A., LL.B., a candidate for the C. Ward, for their careful scrutiny and judgment before they promise him any vote. The public have not forgotten that last year Mr. Joseph Baptista stood as a candidate for the Presidentship of the Municipal Corporation and lost it by a single vote. The scrutiny of voting was published in the local papers and it was found out that Mr. R. S. Navalkar, B.A., LL.B., voted for the other candidate. Mr. Baptista was the people's representative and was in no way less qualified than his opponent. Mr. Baptista's work in the Corporation is too well-known and needs no mention. He was, always, highly praised by the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and stands next to Sir Dinshaw Wacha in outspokenness and sincerity of purpose. Under the circumstances, Mr. R. S. Navalkar, having been returned exclusively by the rate-payers, was by his honour, bound to vote for Mr. Baptista. This one fact is sufficient to oust Mr. R. S. Navalkar from public confidence and I would therefore, request the voters of the C Ward to be careful in promising their votes to him.

In my next letter, I propose to take a review of the merits and demerits of all the candidates, representing different wards at the next election.—Yours, etc.,

PROGRESSIVE.

The name of the following British officer appears in the casualty list No. 673 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Wounded.—I.A.R.O., Lt. H. R. Cox.

Death at Srinagar from Anguinapectoris is reported of Major-General A. B. C. Williams, lately Director of Supply and Transport Department.

SALT AND CHARCOAL IN BOMBAY.

PRICES FIXED BY FOOD CONTROLLER

Under the authority of the notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, dated 30th January 1918, the Food Controller, Bombay, has fixed the following prices for the sale of salt in the Town and Island of Bombay and its suburbs:—

Wholesale Rs. 3 per phara.
Retail by shopkeepers As. 3-6 per pylee.
Retail by hawkers As. 4 per pylee.

The following prices are fixed for the sale of charcoal in the Town and Island of Bombay and its suburbs:—

Medium Re. 1 as. 2 per maund.
Dhobi Re. 1 as. 4 per maund.

Any person found selling salt at a price in excess of that fixed above will be punishable under No. 11-J. of the Defence of India Rules, 1915, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or to three times the price received by him for the commodity as sold, whichever is most.

BENGAL'S LOYAL-BIRTHDAY MESSAGE.

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

(Associated Press.)

DARJEELING, June 12.

On the occasion of the H. M. the King's birthday, H. E. the Governor of Bengal sent the following message to Lord Stamfordsam:—"On behalf of Government and people of Bengal I beg to send His Majesty the King-Emperor a message of profound loyalty to the Throne and devotion to his person with sincere hope that victory may soon attend his arms and so bring lasting peace to the Empire."

H. M. the King has replied:—"I sincerely thank you, the Government and people of Bengal, for your kind message of loyalty and devotion on the occasion of my birthday. I heartily reciprociate the hope expressed that victory and lasting peace may soon be assured to the Empire.

BENGAL "MODERATES."

TART A NEW POLITICAL ORGANISATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The prominent moderate leaders in Bengal nave founded a new political organisation called the "National Liberal Leabue," its object being the attainment of Responsible Government by India as an integrd part of the British Empire in the quickest possible time by methodical and ordered progress, this object to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting the national unity. The prominent members of the League are the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, the Raja of Dighapatia, Sir B. C. Mitter, Sir R. N. Mukerjee, Mr. R. D. Mehta, Mr. Prithwis Chunder Roy and others.

CIVIL SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

SCALE OF PAY RAISED IN BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

To-day's "Calcutta Gazette" notifies an increase in rates of pay of civil sub-assistant surgeons in Bengal. The current scales of pay starting from Rs. 30 and rising up to Rs. 100 have been liberally increased, the new scales being from Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 120 and will take effect from the curernt month.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

MR. SASTRI RE-ELECTED FIRST MEMBER.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 13.

The thirteenth anniversary of the foundation day of the Servants of India Society, which fell on the 12th instant, was attended almost all the members of the Society and a few friends, Mr. Gandhi, the Hon. Mr. Ramchandra Rao, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Rao Bahadur Kolhatkar, Mr. Mundle and Mr. M. V. Joshi of Nagpur being among them. Almost the whole of yesterday was taken up by the members in giving an account of their work during the year and at night the President, the Hon. Mr. Sastri, delivered an address on the present political situation.

Immediately after Mr. Gokhale's death Mr. Sastri was elected the President of the Society for three years. The question of filling that office for a further period came up before the general body at the time of the anniversary and on the motion of Mr. H. N. Kunzru, senior member of the Upper India Branch, Mr. Sastri was unanimously elected President for another three years. Mr. Kunzru had at Mr. Sastri's urgent and earnest appeal to reluctantly withdraw his original proposition making Mr. Sastri's election as first member for life.

The following press communique has been issued:—Under section 105 sub-section (2) of the Government of India Act 1915 (5 and 6 Geo 5 ch. 61) the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court with effect from the 17th June, 1918, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft, I.C.S., on deputation with the Advisory Committee appointed to examine the Defence of India Act and Regulation 3 of 1918.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY NEARING 3 CRORES.

Progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 8 p.m., on 13th June, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office):—

	Rs.
Bengal	6,64,97,500
Bombay	2,98,80,200
United Provinces ...	1,03,43,900
Madras	1,01,55,900
Punjab	61,05,400
Minor Administrations	47,35,000
Burma	35,61,600
Central Provinces ...	10,67,500
Bihar & Orissa	9,27,100
Assam	44,600
Total Rs.	13,33,18,700

Total amount of applications received by Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, through the Post Offices in the Bombay Circle up to 8th June, 1918, inclusive is Rs. 12,150.

SIR S. IYER'S LETTER.

PUBLISHED IN PAMPHLET.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 13.

The "Commonweal" offce publishes a pamphlet containing Sir Subramaniam's letter to President Wilson and the work for Indian Home Rule in America in view of Mr. Montagu's unjust attack on Sir Subramaniam.

LORD WILLINGDON'S INSULT TO HOME RULERS.

"CARRIED AWAY BY PASSION AND PREJUDICE."

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

In noticing the Bombay War Conference incident the "A. B. Patrika" writes:—The incident will create profound sensation through the length and breadth of the country. What will strike the public most is the extraordinary conduct of Lord Willingdon. There is no doubt that he is a perfect gentleman, yet having invited a number of highly respected Indian leaders, he insulted them under his own roof. Indeed his Excellency we are sorry, needlessly brought about this contretemps. He had no business to attack Home Rulers and attribute disloyalty and dishonesty to them. If Home Rulers are disloyal then practically three-fourths of articulate India are so. We are quite certain that his Excellency was so carried away by his passions and prejudices that he lost the capacity of gauging the significance of his own words. While the whole of the English press, in order to gibbet the Germans to infamy, are proclaiming to the world that India to a man is devoted to the British crown, Lord Willingdon at a public meeting brings the charge of disloyalty against the trusted leaders of the country. It was expected that after Mr. Tilak and his colleagues had left the heeting, his Excellency would recover his temper and express regret. But No. He fell out with Mr. Jinnah and went on quarrelling with him. The incident is deplorable from beginning to end. There is not one redeeming feature in it. Does his Excellency expect popular co-operation and to win over the affections of the people by showing contempt for those whom they respect and esteem.

Of course, Sir Narayen Chandavarkar was on the side of the Governor.

A GAME OF "INTERN AND RELEASE."

AMAZING EXPERIENCES OF A BOY.

(From our correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Babu Gagan Chandra Pal, a Jute merchant of Mymensing, has submitted a memorial to the Government regarding his son Birendra Chandra Pal, who is now interned at Bern (Pabna).

There are some extraordinary features in this case as disclosed in the memorial. The boy was twice home-domiciled and thrice interned. He was first interned at Dacca in July, 1916. After some months he was allowed to live with his parents. When he had styed is peace at home for three months, he was for no apparent reason, whatsoever, interned at Jhicyrgacha, a most malarious place in the district of Jessore. A brief spell followed and the boy was again allowed to be home-domiciled, but inexorable fate again overtook him and he was taken away for a third time from his parents to be interned at Bern (Pabna). The memorialist states that he has some implacable enemies who he suspects have been at the root of all these troubles.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

There was more business doing in jute share market prices ruling firmer and a large amount of business was put through in Kamarhattys. Coal shares were not much in demand but a good deal of business was done in miscellaneous section, Buxa timber changing hands up to Rs. 7 premium.

The following were closing quotation:—

Coal:—Ondal (ord) 20-12.

Jute:—Fort William (ord) 354, Howrah (ord) 43-8, Kamarhatty (ord) 670, Lawrence (ord) 580, Lansdowne (ord) 360, Lothian (ord) 262, Naihati (ord) 675, Northbrook (ord) 55-12, Reliance (ord) 38-4, Standard (ord) 617.

Tea:—Bishnauth 24.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 2 small lot, Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 191, Behar Oil 43-4, Buxa Timber 7 p. Burn and Co. 6 per. cent. (pref) par. Coke Consumers 13-4, Calcutta City Flour 17-8, Dunbar Cotton (ord) 60, Dunbar Cotton (pref) 130, Great Indian Phosphate 22 p, Indian Iron and Steel 2 p, Kumardhubi Engineering 48, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 17-12. Steel Products 3-4 p. Titaghur Paper (ord) 398.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-6 to 64-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-12 to 65.

THE FAMOUS

ROVER 12 H.P. CAR

"A CAR THAT WILL NOT MAKE YOU TIRED."

A Car that is a credit to its makers, a satisfaction to its owners and a large plume in the helm of the British Industry.
By Common Consent the Rover is
WITHOUT ITS SUPERIOR
at its power.
There are over 300 satisfied users in India.
BOOK YOUR ORDER FOR ONE.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

Head Office and Works: 61, Elphinstone Circle. | Showrooms: Apollo Bunder | Telegrams, CHALO, BOMBAY.

FOR SPORTSMEN.

CRICKET
BATS—BALLS—STUMPS—GAUNTLETS.
NETS—LEG GUARDS—GLOVES.

TENNIS
RACKETS—PRESSES—NETS.

BADMINTON
BATS—NETS—SHUTTLECOCKS.

HOCKEY
STICKS—BALLS.

FOOTBALLS
BLADDERS—INFLATORS.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

7 SOLID REASONS
FOR JOINING THE
PHŒNIX
ASSURANCE CO. LD.

1 Incorporated in Eng. in 1782
2 Total Assets over Rs. 2606,00,000.
3 Life Funds over Rs. 1676,00,000.
4 Claims paid exceed Rs. 14000,00,000.
5 Very Substantial Bonuses.
6 Latest Schemes at Lowest Rates.
7 Liberal Conditions.

SUB-AGENTS & CANVASSERS
WANTED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
For full information apply:—
Agents:
Messrs. B. P. POCHAJI & SONS.
113, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS,
WITH THE
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.,
(Incorporated in Great Britain).
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

PHILLIMORE & CO.,
HIGH CLASS CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
DEALERS IN
PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, OILMANSTORES, CHOICE WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.
Market Prices.
Prescriptions dispensed under special supervision.
No. 1, CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

H. I. DIXON & CO.,
LIMITED.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Instructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Works Telephone: No. 2154.
Beg. Office Tel. No. 782.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
GEMS of All sorts—Indian & Parisian make
JEWELLERY of
Record Low Prices.
M. Nagersheth Sons
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.
And 12, Mission Row. CALCUTTA.

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.
(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 14th June, 1918.

EVIL PORTENTS.

An official explanation of the granting of a passport to Dr. Nair, the anti-Home Rule champion, has at length appeared. It comes from the Madras Government. We must say at once that, apart from the merits of the explanation itself, this fact in itself is extremely unsatisfactory. The public expect, and rightly, in this matter an explanation from the Government of India,—not of the reasons for which Dr. Nair was granted a passport to go to England, but of their own failure to cancel the passport and give orders for his immediate return to India. When this matter first became public we stated as plainly as language could do, that the honour and credit of the Government of India, whom we absolved of direct responsibility, demanded such action on their part, unless really adequate justification could be offered for allowing Dr. Nair to go. We must now say that the justification attempted by the Madras Government, far from affording satisfaction, is an aggravation of the offence. The plea that the charge of partiality on the part of the Government in favour of Dr. Nair is without foundation, because the passport was issued as long ago as March 14th is highly disingenuous and will not hold water for a moment. The point is that, no matter what the date on which the passport was issued, the partiality of Government became an existing fact the moment the passports of the Home Rule League delegates were cancelled and Dr. Nair's was not. Nobody has accused the Madras Government of partiality in issuing a passport to Dr. Nair on March 14th. They are accused, and, in fact, convicted, of partiality because this passport continued to hold good after the date on which the passports of Mr. Tilak and the other Home Rule delegates were cancelled and still continues to hold good. The attempt to escape from the charge of partiality on a totally irrelevant ground is of a piece with the dishonest methods,—we can call them nothing less,—of Madras officialdom in all such matters, and is merely calculated further to irritate an outraged public and aggravate the distrust already deeply sown in their minds.

We come now to the plea that the passport was granted for an object of urgent private necessity, and that that object was the state of Dr. Nair's health necessitating a visit to England. It will be noticed that the version of the communiqué telegraphed by the Associated Press says nothing about a medical certificate. It says that "the Governor-in-Council has satisfied himself by special and careful enquiry that the condition of Dr. Nair's health was such as to necessitate a journey to Europe." Now, in the first place, we have the gravest doubts as to whether it can ever be said of any native of this country that a journey to Europe is indispensable to his state of health. As Mrs. Besant very truly said last night, if he must go out of India, there are other countries, nearer and better than England. She quoted Australia. We might add New Zealand and Japan. Then, it is pertinent to ask, when was this "special and careful enquiry" held? Was it *before* Dr. Nair was granted his passport, or *after* the passports of the Home Rulers were cancelled? Was it even *before* the public protests that followed on the discovery of the departure? There are good reasons for asking these questions, because, for one thing, the Madras Government do not publish the certificate, if there is one, on which Dr. Nair's passport was granted, and for another, —and this is what throws a grave doubt on the honesty of the whole transaction, —the date on which the passport was granted coincides approximately with the time at which it was first announced that Dr. Nair was going to Europe, *not for his health, but to put the case for his anti-Home Rule party before the British public*, while in April last his own journal, "Justice," announced that he was going to England *not for his health but on a political mission*. Since the Madras Government are well aware of these facts it is impossible to accept their explanation, which after analysis leaves them in a position, which, to say the least, is invidious. We must appeal, therefore, again to Lord Chelmsford and in doing so we must impress upon him that the honesty—not merely the sincerity—of his Government as well as that of the Government of Madras is impugned, unless they take the matter out of the hands of the latter and deal with it promptly and in such a way as to make the public feel that they can trust, as we believe they can, the sincerity and honesty of Lord Chelmsford.

Beyond this, the incident has a wider significance. Dr. Nair's movements are a matter of small consequence in themselves. As Mrs. Besant pointed out in the course of her splendidly clear and comprehensive speech last evening, the granting a passport to Dr. Nair after full knowledge of the publicly proclaimed objects of his visit to England is only one straw indicating the way of the wind. It has to be taken, of course, with the simultaneous turning back, amid circumstances of harsh callousness, of the Home Rule deputations. And there are yet other signs and portents at the present moment which must be collectively considered. There was Lord Willingdon's amazing performance at the War Conference, constituting a not less unconscionable onslaught on the national movement and national leaders than the famous attack of Lord Pentland. There are one or two items of news from England which are not less significant and startling. The War Cabinet found time to order the cancellation of the passports of the Home Rule deputations as well as to authorise, as we must infer, the issue of an argumentative and misleading communiqué on the subject of the deputations. But the War Cabinet have no time to come to a decision on the scheme of reforms which have been submitted to them jointly by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. India can wait. While every conceivable question, military, constitutional and international is deserving of their attention the question of Indian reforms alone must be deferred *sine die*. They are so busy ensuring freedom for all mankind that the problem of securing liberty to India must go by the board. So much for the War Cabinet. Mr. Montagu's own attitude since his return to England has enough in it to create alarm and misgivings. His handling of the dishonest questions put to him in regard to Sir Subramaniya Iyer's letter to President Wilson was, to say the least, a most disingenuous proceeding. Mrs. Besant did well to expose the contemptible hollowness of the whole manouevre. The letter was written a year ago. Both the Madras and Indian Governments had the matter under consideration for months and decided to do nothing—or found there was nothing that they could do. The matter, moreover, formed the subject of discussion between the Viceroy and Sir Subramaniya at a personal interview in December last,—*an interview at which Mr. Montagu was present*—and for nearly six months nothing more has been heard about it—until now, with elegant ingenuousness, Mr. Montagu professes to be "communicating with the Viceroy" on the subject! It is impossible to ignore the fact that there is a similarity of design, if not a unity of purpose, behind all these varied manifestations. Taken together they suggest only one thing. And that is that a wave of reactionaryism, an impulse of repression, has again overtaken the authorities in regard to India. It threatens to work out in the practical thwarting of Indian aspirations. India must prepare to meet the situation with solemn deliberation and unflinching purpose.

INDIAN ART.

Schopenhauer, who is regarded as the prophet of pessimism, recognises that the emotions excited by works of art are an exception to the general misery of the world and of existence. But he maintains that this fact cannot alter the general conditions of misery; for, he says, there are very few who have either the culture to appreciate, or the opportunity for dwelling amid, works of art. The present general conditions of life of the bulk of the population of the advanced nations of the West are convincing proof of the truth of his observations. Art has come to be regarded as something for the exclusive enjoyment of the wealthy and the "cultured" crowd. It is this misconception of the functions of art which has robbed the people of one of the most powerful weapons for fighting against, what is to the majority of them, the intolerable fatigue and misery of existence. But it is strange that while the West is slowly emerging from the superstition of "art for art's sake," which in reality means the self-indulgence of the narrowing circle of illuminati, and the most progressive minds of the West are anxious to revive art for humanity's sake, the "cultured" crowd in India has been thoughtlessly adopting the common Western superstition and reducing art to the level of a mere adjunct to ostentation and luxury. Their strange attitude might at first sight appear inexplicable to those who know that art has been a vital element in the life of the people of this country and that it has been almost always inspired not by the ideals of an individual or a coterie but by the "religious perception," as Tolstoy would call it, of a people "gathered together in natural and co-ordinated unity." Their attitude, however, can be explained partly by their peculiar environment and the circumstances under which they are governed and partly by the effete system which has been responsible for their education. We are often asked to compare the British Empire with that of Rome. It is, however, never pointed out that though the Romans, like the British, were not known to be an artistic people, they utilised the creative genius of the Greeks and refrained, at any rate, from injuring the national artistic traditions of the vanquished Greeks and also from insisting on alien standards or precedents. We can offer at best an explanation for the present attitude of "modern" Indians. We cannot by any means justify their ignorance of, or their indifference to, Indian art. Nothing can be more painful than to reflect that at a time when even the most orthodox Western critics are beginning to concede that Indian art has, at least, a "challenging interest," and Indian art productions are daily more and more valued by Western nations and are carried off outside the country by an ever-increasing number of Europeans and Americans, Indians,—particularly the so-called educated class,—should themselves by their amazing indifference towards these art productions allow their sources to be dried up. Not a few,—especially in this part of the country, whose knowledge of art is acquired by a visit or two to the annual exhibitions of the Bombay School of Art and the Bombay Art Society,—will probably be surprised to learn about the existence of an indigenous school of Indian painting.

Mr. Percy Brown's book on "Indian Painting," published recently by the Association Press, Calcutta, should serve to dispel this inexcusable ignorance. It is one of the first of the "Heritage of India Series" which is planned so as to enable every educated Indian, whether rich or poor, "to find his way into the treasuries of India's past." If the other books in the series are written as carefully as the book on "Indian Painting," the series will, no doubt, greatly help the diffusion of knowledge of India's priceless heritage. Mr. Percy Brown has, it is apparent, taken great care in tracing the history of Indian painting. He has done so as accurately as possible. He has employed extremely restrained,—one might say unnecessarily cautious,—language in his description of Indian painting. There is not the slightest touch of partisanship in his account. His restrained enthusiasm and admiration are evident, but the calm and dispassionate manner in which he narrates the merits of Indian pictorial art is as helpful as it is admirable. The most remarkable thing about the book is the way in which the author has succeeded in condensing within a little more than a hundred pages all the essential facts regarding his subject. The author's explanation of the generally contemptuous attitude of the West which had, less than twenty years ago, "settled down to the comfortable feeling that there was no such art as painting in India," shows considerable analytical power. "The West," he says, "regarded art from only one point of view —the Western point of view. Unless a picture or a piece of sculpture conformed to the academic canons of the West, unless the perspective of the one and the anatomy of the other were entirely in accordance with the Western text-books on these sciences, it was not a work of art but an Oriental 'curio'." It was the recognition of the pictorial art of Japan which led the inclusion of Indian painting within the artistic horizon." "The difficulty of feeling that every picture, to be a picture, must be on canvas with a gilt frame was also overcome and," the author remarks, "the Buddhist frescos and the Mogul miniatures were eventually regarded as representative and expressive of the fine art of India." He truly maintains that no true and fundamental comparisons can be instituted between the art of the Orient and that of the Occident, but, he thinks, it is possible to define certain qualities of dissimilarity in the two arts. The painting of the West he styles as an art of "mass" and that of the East an art of "line." "The Western artist," he adds, "conceives his composition in contiguous planes of light and shade and colour. He obtains his effects by 'play of surface,' by the blending of one form into another, so that decision gives place to suggestion. In Occidental painting there is an absence of definite circumscribing lines, any demarcation being felt rather than seen. On the other hand, the beauty of Oriental painting lies in the interpretation of form by means of a clear-cut definition, regular and decided; in other words, the Eastern painter expresses through a convention, —the convention of pure line,—and in the mainpulation and quality of this line the Oriental artist is supreme." The author's opinion about the supreme quality of the "pure line" of Indian painting will astonish the ignornamus who still talks so glibly about the treatment of this line as suitable merely for "decorative" purposes. Fortunately, evidence against that popular but fallacious view is accumlating. Mr. Lawrence Binyon, author of the well-known book on "Painting in the Far East," in his article entitled "Indian Art," in the recently published special Indian number of the "Manchester Guardian," makes the following instructive remarks about the expressive power of the "pure line." He says:

"It needs no esoteric knowledge to appreciate their beauty of line and colour. Like all Asiatic artists, these painters eschew the cast shadow. And *I often wonder if the painting of shadow has not been a bane more than a gain to European art.* . . . When we look at an early Italian fresco, a Persian miniature, a Japanese colour print, a Rajput painting, our senses seem lightened and heightened by the delicate abstraction of pure forms and colour. In these Rajput paintings this effect is intensified by the lyric spirit which pervades them. The lines seem to move to music rather than to follow the accidents of given forms. . . . There is a kind of aerial joyousness in movement, gesture, and expression which is unlike anything in the rest of the world's art."

Though Mr. Percy Brown has been as a rule very cautious in drawing his inferences, his generalisation about the communal character of Western painting as contrasted with the individual character of Indian painting, with the important exception of Buddhist frescos, is liable to be challenged. Western critics may contradict it by pointing out the series of illuminated missals by European monks in the middle ages and the miniature portraits painted by English and French artists during the Tudor, Stuart and Georgian periods. On the other hand, Indian critics would like it to be slightly modified. For, if we were to accept the author's statement, it would appear that miniature painting has been the only kind of painting known and practised by Indians. That is not, strictly speaking, true, because, it was in wall painting, as the author himself points out, "that ancient artists largely excelled." Moreover, from the references in Sanscrit and other literatures to the existence in ancient times of the institutions of Chitrashala and Chittagara it is evident that these were, as he himself says, "undoubtedly the prototypes of painted 'picture galleries' of subsequent periods of Buddhist art, such as the painted cave temple of Ajanta, the scriptured picture on the wall of the columned halls of Ankhor in Siam, and the series of pictorial reliefs in the galleries of Borobudur in Java." The walls of garden quadrangles, protected by verandahs, commonly attached to palaces and private dwellings, especially in Northern India, were, even in recent times, used as picture galleries. Again, it may be pointed out that there is evidence to show that the art of painting was utilised by kings and princes to embellish their courts and palaces, and at the same time "to please and educate the people." Finally, the practice, originating from one of the oldest of religious observances, of decorating the pilgrims' procession paths "with painted and sculptured representations of sacred symbols and images or illustrations of religious history and dogma" proves conclusively that there was at least one stage in the history of Indian painting when it was preeminently communal.

Notes of the Day.

Britain and Japan.

In a recent interview, the Japanese Premier emphatically declared that "such a contingency as the German-Japanese Alliance was impossible" and that "the future of Japan was just as dependent upon the victory of the Entente as the future of Great Britain." He added that he was aware of no change in the Japanese feelings of affection and loyalty towards Great Britain. An unmistakable testimony to the harmony of relations between Britain and Japan—if a testimony were at all necessary—is contained in Mr. Balfour's speech, a summary of which is cabled this morning. "Britain and Japan in the war", he said, "had no differences of opinion and no *arriere pensee* which either was unwilling to confess to the other." The Anglo-Japanese Alliance has in the past benefitted both countries and, through them, the world. The future promises "rich fruit for the higher interests of the world in the East."

Austrian Masses and the War.

To judge from recent telegrams serious things apparently are happening in Austria of which very little naturally is allowed to be known, but significant facts are beginning to leak out indicating the existence of a strong peace movement among the masses especially the working classes. An earlier censored telegram referred to a threatening document issued by the organised workers warning the Government, among other things, that irretrievable effects will be produced by the excited feelings of the masses unless the workers are convinced that the Central Powers will not prolong the war for any Imperialistic aims. The document exhorted the workers not to strike now, but to hold themselves in readiness for a more favourable hour "which is coming."

Disillusionment.

Further light is thrown on the awakening among the Austrian workers by the contents of the resolutions passed at the Conference of the Austro-Hungarian Socialists attended by delegates from everywhere in the Monarchy demanding an immediate convocation of the Reichsrath and its consideration of the Brest-Litovsk and Bukharest treaties, which the Conference considered a violation of the principles of peace by understanding. A further resolution asked the Central Powers to offer a peace on the basis: firstly, of the establishment of a league of nations with general disarmament and institution of international arbitration courts; secondly, renunciation of annexations and indemnities in the West, South, East and South-East; and thirdly, the grant of full self-determination to the border peoples torn from Russia.

The demands show how completely the Austrian masses have been disillusioned as to the war aims of their own Government. This largely confirms the view that Austria may prove the "Zion whence liberation will proceed." But the Prussian militarists have too firm a grip over the Austrian Government to permit this to happen soon.

Brutal Police Methods

A correspondent to the "Times of Ceylon" brings to the notice of the public the following shocking case of Police brutality:

As I was driving down Laurie's Road this afternoon, at a quarter to five, I saw in front of me a Tamil man being taken by two police constables. He was between them, held by the hands, and they were both belabouring him with their truncheons. The man suddenly wrenched his right-hand free and pushed the policeman on that side across the road. The latter rushed back, obviously in a rage, and just as my car came abreast of them, struck the man on the head with his truncheon. The man dropped instantly, all in a heap, whereupon both the policemen beat him, while unconscious, across the shoulder blades. The driver stopped the car, for we feared the man had been killed. But at the end of about a minute he sat up and began to speak. He had a cut on the shaven fore-part of his head, and the blood was streaming down his face.

The correspondent suggests the formation of a "Society for the Protection of the Public from the Police" to receive reports from eye-witnesses, to investigate such cases, to collect other evidence and to take the necessary steps "to bring home to the offending police officers or men that they are our servants and not our tyrants." The suggestion deserves consideration quite as well in India. The remedy suggested, however, is not adequate. For, if the methods of the Police in India and in Ceylon are not what they should be, the fault is not so much of the men as of the system which places the former, as a class, in a position of virtual irresponsibility. The system must be changed.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There being no time for consultation and but little time to reach the Branches of the Home Rule Leagues scattered over India, I, as President of the All-India Home Rule League, am sending the enclosed resolution to such Branches as I can reach, and I ask the courtesy of your columns for its publication to-day.

Where it does not reach Branches in time for the 16th meetings, another meeting should be at once called for the purpose. It seems as though the action of the Bombay Government through its Head, and that of the Madras Government, in refusing to cancel Dr. Nair's passport, were intended to alienate all Indians who are opposed to the maintenance in India of the system against which they are asked to fight in Europe.—Yours, etc.

ANNIE BESANT.

Home Rule Leagues are requested to pass the following resolution on June 16th, and forward it to the Viceroy:—

That this meeting of the Home Rule League of . . . . protests strongly against the public insult levelled against members of the Home Rule Leagues in general by H. E. the Governor of Bombay by challenging the sincerity of their support in the defence of the Empire, thereby throwing a doubt on their loyalty.

More especially it condemns his treatment of the Bombay Home Rule leaders in inviting them to the War Conference, promising them "open discussion," and freedom to make "any criticisms or suggestions," and then attacking them in his opening speech and denying them an opportunity of defining their attitude:

It appeals to H. E. the Viceroy to express his disapproval of the action of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, as such provocative language and conduct after inviting Home Rule Leaguers to the Conference, raise a barrier in the way of hearty co-operation with the Government.

ANOTHER GERMAN EFFORT FAILS.

MEMORABLE DEFENCE OF PLEMONT HILL.

GERMAN DIVISION CUT TO PIECES.

ENEMY RUSH STEMMED.

The enemy's main effort on Tuesday on the line of Chevincourt-Mochemont-Bethancourt was a complete failure. The defence of the Plemont Hill by the cavalrymen was most memorable. In addition to our holding the line of villages for which the enemy has been making a bid since Monday, we hold some points in the original German line. Anyhow the enemy rush has been stemmed though the battle is expected to continue for several days. The French carried out a successful raid near Locre on 11th.

The only advantage the Germans have so far gained by the advance on the right bank of the Oise is that we shall probably be bound to bring our positions on the two banks into a line.

Desperate fighting is proceeding between the Aisne and the forest of Villers Cotterets, where the Germans have made a fresh attack.

British aeroplanes assisted the French in the counter-attack on the Western portion of Noyon front.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 12, 4-30 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, June 13.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring this morning says the enemy's main effort yesterday on the line of Chevincourt-Machemont-Bethancourt was a complete failure. Under fire of our machineguns and artillery the German infantry waves hesitated and then rolled back in the centre. The Germans were in momentary possession of Machemont but were ejected by a French counterattack.

It is now known that the Germans began the battle with fourteen divisions which were all engaged in the fight on the first day. The attack in the centre along the valley of the Matz which was most successful was entrusted to five divisions including some of the enemy's best troops, one Guard and one Chasseur division.

The enemy's main objective on the first day was a block of wooded hills between the Oise and the Matz which he turned by advance down the Matz valley. After three days' hard fighting he reached his first day's objective in this quarter.

The second day's objective was the city of Compiegne which is still far away and he was not brought nearer by yesterday's fighting.

DEFENCE OF PLEMONT.

The most memorable incident in the fighting was the defence of Plemont by the cavalrymen. This hill was the main French observatory post in the Lassigny sector. It was defended by dismounted Cuirassiers a few hundred strong who held out against incessant German attacks from four Sunday morning until midday Monday. The commander sent wireless messages hourly saying that the defenders were still holding out. The last message when the hill was surrounded consisted of one word "fortus" meaning "we are done for." The Cuirassiers succumbed to the twenti-eth attack in thirty-two hours.

In the Matz valley a crack German Chasseur division was cut to pieces. The Guards also suffered very heavily. On our left enemy divisions engaged in a three days' battle for a line of villages which are still in our hands. They must have left half their numbers on the field. We now hold some points in the original German line. The general impression is that although the battle will continue for several days the enemy rush has been stemmed.

POWERFUL ATTACK FORESTALLED.

DESPERATE FIGHTING NEAR DOMMIERS AND AMBLENY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 12, 4-25 p.m.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., June 13.

A French communiqué says between Montdidier and the Oise the battle continued without any great change. Last evening and last night on the left all the enemy's attempts to counterattack were shattered. We made further progress east of Mery and the Senlis wood. The Germans by violent attacks also attempted to drive us back on the Aronde. On the front through St. Maur Des Loges Farm and Antheuil we bore the shock, inflicted very heavy losses on atteckers and maintained our positions.

On our right the Germans in spite of repeated efforts were unable to debouch. On the southern bank of the Matz we hold the southern part of Chevincourt and the station of St. Aurmatz. According to the latest information our counterattack yesterday forestalled a powerful enemy attack which was being prepared on the same front. We encountered great forces which we overran. Prisoners taken by one of our divisions belonged to four different enemy divisions.

South of the Aisne the Germans this morning attacked between the river and the forest of Villers Cottereto. Desperate fighting is taking place on the front through Dommiers, Outry and south of Ambleny.

GERMAN ATTACK.

BETWEEN AISNE AND VILLERS COTTERETS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 12, 4-25 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, June 13.

A French communiqué says the Germans are attacking between the Aisne and the forest of Villers Cotterets. Desperate fighting is proceeding.

RAID IN AVELUY WOOD REPULSED.

BRITISH SUCCESS AT BOYELLES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, 12 35 p.m. June 12.
Recd. 9 30 a.m. June 13.

A British communiqué says we repulsed the raiders last night at a post in the Aveluy wood. We carried out a successful raid at Boyelles taking a few prisoners. There was hostile cannonading at intervals during the night westward of Lens.

ENEMY'S ADVANCE ON RIGHT BANK OF OISE.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE ALLIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 13.

A semi-official statement to-day says the enemy's advance on the right bank of the Oise is bound to tell on the other bank and we shall probably be bound to bring our positions on the two banks into a line. That is the only advantage the Germans gained yesterday.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAID NEAR LOCRE.

ANGLO-FRENCH AIR ACTIVITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 12, 10-25 p.m.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 13.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—

The French carried out successful raid on the night of the 11th, in the neighbourhood of Locre. There is nothing special to report on the British front.

With regard to aviation, Field-Marshal Haig says:—Our aeroplanes assisted the French in the counter-attack on the western portion of the Noyon battlefront on the 11th June by special patrols dealing with the German machines and by vigorous and constant bombing of gun positions and communications, and heavy machine-gun fire from low-flying machines upon the hostile troops and transport in the same area. We destroyed ten German aeroplanes and drove down four out of control. The British lost three machines. The two which were missing yesterday, have returned. The British and the French squadrons since the German attack on the Noyon sector on the 9th June, have dropped 21 tons of bombs and accounted for 29 German machines.

On the British front two enemy machines were shot down and two driven down out of control. One British machine is missing. We dropped fourteen tons of bombs on the 11th June. Our night-fliers heavily attacked the railway at Cambrai and the billets at Fremicourt, dropping four tons without loss.

"SCARCE HOPES FOR FURTHER ADVANCE."

GERMAN PRETENSIONS MODIFIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 13.

PARIS.—A semi-official statement says:—The enemy communiqué, after two days of fighting, announces that the objectives have been attained, indicating that he scarcely hopes for further advance, but the German marching orders which have been captured, foreshadowed the entry into Compiegne on the first evening of the battle. The enemy's pretensions have therefore been singularly modified.

THE CURTIS LETTERS AGAIN

PLEA OF AN ELASTIC SCHEME.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 13.

Mr. Lionel Curtis in republishing with Messrs. Macmillans his series of letters to the people of India on responsible government explains in the introduction the circumstances of the authorship and the evolution of the joint address policy. He says there is no reason to suppose this will be the basis of any scheme Parliament will be asked to adopt. The object of the republication of the letters here is to help those on whom the responsibility for final decision rests to a better understanding of the principles involved. He claims that while the Congress-League scheme is rigid that of the joint address is highly elastic. The answer to the question to what end Britain is governing India, was given on August 20th in a form wearing the character of finality and it remains for Parliament to pass from tacit to expressive acceptance of it at the first and every subsequent step.

REVIVAL OF PERODICAL SELECTED COMMITTEES.

Mr. Curtis advocates revival, in this connection, of the system in the Company days, of periodical select committees to test the statements, examine witnesses etcetera. Until the final port of a full responsible government is reached by the vessel travelling uncharted seas the

(Continued on page 8.)

RECRUDESCENCE OF REPRESSION.

MR. ASAF ALI PROHIBITED FROM SPEAKING.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, June 13.

Sudden recrudescence of repression has manifested itself here. The Defence of India Act has been clapped on Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law. The C... Commissioner has directed him to refrain from addressing any public meeting until further orders.

A crowded and intensely enthusiastic meeting was held yesterday at the Dharamshala Lagshami Narain under the auspices of the Home Rule League with Pandit Said Narain Haskar as president. Three resolutions protesting against the humiliating legislation in South Africa, the internment order against Messrs. Tilak and Pal and the muzzling order against Mr. Asaf Ali were passed. The last-named was to have appealed yesterday for volunteers for Congress-work. He expected one thousand volunteers but by way of protest against the muzzling order redoubled efforts have been promised. Intense enthusiasm and deep indigation prevailed.

DR. NAIR'S PASSPORT.

A public meeting was held on the 10th instant, Mr. M. K. Acharya presiding.

(Continued on page 8.)

"SINCERITY."

BY MRS. BESANT.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has announced *coram publico* that with regard to Home Rulers:

> I cannot honestly feel sure of the sincerity of their support, until I have come to a clear understanding with them and I have frankly expressed to them all that is in my mind.

Apparently with this object in view, His Excellency invited various prominent Home Rule Leaguers to his Conference, assuring "dear Mr. Kelkar" that there would be "open discussion" at the Conference, and that "any criticism or suggestions which speakers may make in the course of discussion will receive careful consideration of Government." Confiding in this assurance, the invited Home Rulers went to the Conference, never dreaming that they were invited to go there in order that they might be held up to public odium in the sight of Bombay, of India, of the world, and that the promised "open discussion" was to be withheld from them. It was alleged in the Middle Ages that "no faith need be kept with heretics," and safe-conducts lured heretics to their doom. The modern version o the mediæval principle seems to be that the ordinary considerations which bind men of honour in their dealings are not binding towards Home Rulers. Passports may be granted only to be cancelled when they have run the gauntlet of torpedoes and have reached a place of comparative safety, whence they are forced to return through the death-zone; money telegraphed to them may be detained, possibly confiscated; letters, may be opened and read, family secrets and intimacies disclosed; their banking accounts may be spied on; their telegrams may be detained and delivered when useless, or uselessly retelegraphed at a heavy charge; they may be arrested, imprisoned or interned at the whim of the Government and on the testimony of C. I. D. men and hidden informers. Now we have some of their chiefs invited merely to be publicly insulted, and this not in anger on anything done by them, but deliberately planned beforehand. Can the public think that Lord Willingdon was sincere in his invitation to them, or in the letter promising open discussion? Can the Government be sincere in the expression of their wish for co-operation from Home Rulers? Dogs that are kicked may, in return, fawn upon their masters, but are Home Rulers dogs that they should do this thing?

The partiality of the Governor was as marked as his insincerity. The Maharaja of Kolhapur talked politics; Mr. Setalvad talked politics; Sir Dinshaw M. Petit talked politics; but their politics agreed with those of the Governor, who had opened with a political speech; only Lok. Tilak and Mr. Kelkar were out of order when they also talked politics, not the politics of surrender but the politics of men who loved their country, and in whom the desire for freedom was not dead. Does His Excellency think that Indians are too blind to see the unfairness with which he used his power? Mr. Jinnah's admirable speech must have undeceived him, and the feeling of that speech is the feeling of all true-hearted Indians who are loyal to the Empire. Does Lord Willingdon love the Empire, or does he only love the Bureaucracy and seek to preserve its privileges and arbitrary powers?

His Excellency has a curious view of partnership. He said:

> I have always felt and urged that India should be trusted, should be treated as a partner, and should be asked to give to the full her great resources of men and material to the help of the Allied cause.

But India is not treated as a partner; she has no voice in the firm's business, no control in its affairs, not even within her own household. She is treated as a clerk, asked to sacrifice the salary drawn out of his own resources, for the benefit of the firm. She is to be partner in sacrifices, not partner in the assets of the firm. His Excellency is "proud that the call has come." India is not. He forgot that he was not speaking to Englishmen when he said that "the appeal has now come from the mother country." The mother country of Indians is India, not Britain. We are not Colonials, nor is India, of immemorial antiquity, the child of a young European country. Nor are we "citizens of the British Empire"; we are mere dependents. Are we not inhabitants of that Empire's "Great Dependency"?

It would be well if Lord Willingdon, and others who are like-minded with him, would realise that so long as Britain fights for liberty for Europe, and denies it within her Asian Empire, her doubleness of dealing prevents whole-hearted trust from India, and chills all enthusiasm. The Premier is a master of phrases, and if he means to deal with India as fairly as with Poland and with the German Colonies, why does he avoid saying so? Silence in this case is not golden; for a few honest words sown in Indian soil would spring up as millions of men, as uncounted treasures.

ANNIE BESANT.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

MISCHIEF OF LORD WILLINGDON'S ATTACK.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Home Rule League, Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on "The Special Congress: Our Work Before and After," at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, last night. The hall was overcrowded long before the lecture began, and a large number had to return disappointed.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who presided in the absence of the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, said that Mrs. Besant by her lectures had given a new life to them, especially when they were stirred by recent important events. He then called upon the lecturer of the evening to proceed with her address.

Mrs. Besant said that she wanted at the outset to speak about the Special Congress which was to be called, and specially about the work which the members of the Home Rule Leagues ought to do both before and after that Congress. The National Congress had met year after year, but they had never had a Special Congress before. Since the years 1907-8 and up to 1912 the constitution of the Congress had been formed and amended and now they had a complete constitution, regulating the whole organization of the Congress and its ordinary annual meetings, so that the election of the President and the whole of the arrangements of the Congress had been laid down for them in the constitution. In order to make provision for the special circumstances such as had happened during the present year, special powers had been vested in the All-India Congress Committee. That was a very important point to remember because the question of procedure came up when they had to deal with the Special Congress.

THE QUESTION OF PRESIDENTSHIP.

Mrs. Besant then spoke of the whole procedure as laid down in the constitution as to the election of the President and said that they could not fix the date of the Congress until the reforms that Mr. Montagu proposed to publish, were out for discussion and the opinion of the people known. The next point to consider was whether they should delay the election of the President until the reforms were before them. Then referring to the proposed election of the Rajah of Muhamadabad, Mrs. Besant said that the reason which induced herself and Mr. Tilak to go to Lucknow with such a proposal was that they thought the Rajah had various special qualifications. If either Mr. Tilak or the speaker were to be elected the general opinion was that they would not be able to add fresh power to the demands of India as the Rajah being a representative of the Muslim community, would be able to do. If the Rajah was elected he would represent all that part of India which had played so great a part in the past history of the country and the still greater part it would play in the future. He would stand as the symbol of the Hindu-Muslim unity which was so vital for the future of India.

THE RAJAH SAHEB'S VIEW.

Moreover his rank could give him the right of interviewing the King-Emperor, and he would have a chance of winning his Majesty's sympathy for the progress of India. And for that and other reasons many of them had felt that he would be the best President for the coming Congress—one who would stand completely for the Congress resolutions, who would stand for the Congress-League scheme, who would stand for the Calcutta resolutions. Such a president would be quite as good as Mr. Tilak, who felt himself bound by those resolutions, and would stand by those resolutions steadfastly. One of the points raised by the Rajah of Muhamadabad was worthy of consideration. He said with regard to the votes agreed to between the Congress and the League the proportion of votes to be held by the Moslem community, to which they had all agreed, was an essential portion of the Congress-League scheme. They had come to that proportion after many discussions; after full debate for many hours, and most certainly the National Congress was bound by them. It was an essential part of the compact that they had arrived at. The Rajah said that it would be gracious to have from the mouth of a Hindu President a reaffirmation of the compact come to. That was the point to be considered. The other point which he had suggested was a very sensible one, that was that they should not select a president until the scheme of Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy was before the people. They should then consider the schemes; the various leaders and the different communities should express their opinions, and after that the election should take place so that the people could elect a president, knowing exactly the policy which they were considering. That was a consideration which deserved the attention of all. They could then elect a president who suited them best, and then that president could say "I am the voice of India, and I am speaking for India." The Congress committees could choose two or three names in the usual way and then delay the final choice until the reforms were published. That was a point to be well considered and considered in the Indian newspapers, so that the differences could be adjusted, if they were adjustable, and if there were differences of principles they could know who were on the people's side before they elected their Congress President. They were the forms of procedure.

EVIL PORTENTS.

When she had spoken last, the Madras Government had not refused to cancel Dr. Nair's passport and Mr. Montagu had not made that scandalous attack on the revered Sir Subramania Aiyer. (Shame.) All that showed the attitude of the Madras Government, the Bombay Government and the Cabinet in England in regard to India. The Government were asking them for their trust. They were asking them to stand side by side with England and whole-heartedly to fight for the cause of the Empire. What has happened to encourage the Indian people to respond? Was it for the Government to make it difficult for them to show their feelings of enthusiasm? Was it not wise to create a feeling of enthusiasm when they were asking for the support of the people? Was it wise to chill public enthusiasm and make their path more and more difficult? At the Provincial War Conference leading representatives of the people were invited in this Presidency, but Mr. Tilak was not invited to the Delhi Conference. If he had, however, thought more of himself than of the people he would have said that they had not invited him to the Delhi Conference; that they had deliberately placed him in the second rank. If he had not been a man of great patriotism he would have felt that he was ignored at the Delhi Conference. Mr. Tilak was a man in a unique position in their Motherland of India, as he had suffered for India. (Cheers.) She knew many who were suffering, many who were in prison and in internment. But they could not forget that thrice he had been sent to jail and that he had come out of it as bravely as possible (cheers), and nothing had shaken his fealty to his native land. (Applause.) Therefore, he held a unique position in his country. If anybody ought to have been invited to the Delhi Conference it was Mr. Tilak. He, however, accepted the Bombay Government's invitation. Then they must have read a letter addressed to "My dear Mr. Kelkar" not a very usual way of addressing a Home Ruler by the Government. (Laughter.) They could not say "Dear Sir," but they said "My dear Mr. Kelkar," so friendly were they! The letter assured him that there would be liberty of discussion. They might make any criticism or suggestion that they liked and the Government would consider the same. On that invitation the Home Rulers went to the Conference. When they went there they were suddenly attacked by the President, who thought that he did not think that the Home Rulers could be sincere. It was one of the most shameful things they had heard of, that a number of persons should be invited to a Conference and before they had addressed one word they should be attacked and clear doubt thrown on their loyalty to the Empire. It was, however, a ready prepared; already done.

SPEAKER IGNORANT OF HIS SPEECH.

Referring to the incident at the Provincial War Conference the other day when Mr. Jinnah was delivering his admirable speech and the Governor contradicted his statement in regard to his references to the Home Rule League, Mrs. Besant wondered whether Lord Willingdon had read his speech before delivering it or whether it had been prepared for him; otherwise, it was very strange that he could not remember his own utterances of an hour or so ago. But she could not understand the conduct of a man who could read out such a speech as that to men who had been invited to a Conference as though they were friends. The Maharajah of Kolhapur and all the rest of them talked politics, and when Mr. Tilak got up and began to say what ought to be done he was told that he must not talk politics, and he then did what every other self-respecting man would do and left the meeting. Mr. Jinnah however remained and fought the battle admirably well. Now in what position had the Home Rulers been left in regard to the Governor? That was the point she had to consider as the President of the All-India Home Rule Leagues. She said that she had thought it her duty to send out that day to all the branches of the Home Rule Leagues a recommendation to protest against the insult which was offered to the Home Rulers in the Town Hall the other day, but as the messages had been sent by wire she felt certain that they would not reach their destinations before the date fixed for the protest meeting in Bombay, namely, the 16th. It was for the people of the Bombay Presidency to decide what they will add to that general protest, for statements such as were made in the War Conference, were not such that Home Rulers could take silently and the provocation did not come from the people, but from the Governor of Bombay. There was one thing in the speech of the Governor to which the speaker drew particular attention on general grounds. After stating that he could not feel sure that the Home Rulers were sincere, he went on to give a reason. She then quoted the passage from Lord Willingdon's speech which insinuated that the Home Rulers desired political reforms which they must be aware could not be granted without full constitutional sanction and that it was quite impossible for the Viceroy or any one else to give the promise that they desired. This sentence did not state the fact, but misrepresented the fact. What they had asked for was not at all what Lord Willingdon pretended that they had asked for. They had merely asked for an assurance from the War Cabinet that India should share in the liberty for which the British nation was fighting. Personally she would have liked to have asked Lord Willingdon to be sincere himself and not thus to misrepresent facts. He knew that he was speaking words that would go over the whole of the civilised world, and knowing that he put into the mouths of Home Rulers an absurd demand which they had never made and which they knew could not be granted. What they however actually asked for had already been given in the middle of the war to Ireland. Mr. Lloyd George had said Ireland could not be asked to fight for the principles which

(Continued on page 8.)

THE CURTIS LETTERS AGAIN

(Continued from page 7.)

responsibility for successive decisions must rest on Britain, it cannot be shifted to India, still less to the English in India. The system started on should be one in which experience can still be used by us and our successors as the criterion of all further advance.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

MR. WALTER LONG WELCOMES DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12, 1-35 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, June 13.

The first sitting of the Imperial War Conference was held at the Colonial Office to-day, Mr. Walter Long presiding. A large crowd watched the arrival of the oversea prime ministers and representatives. Mr. Walter Long cordially welcomed the delegates and spoke on the various Dominions problems. The representative of each Dominion replied. The delegates will attend the meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet to-morrow.

LOYALTY ASSURED TO HIS MAJESTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 13.

At the Imperial War Conference, the following resolution of loyalty was moved by Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Col. Massey and carried unanimously.

The Imperial War Conference at their first meeting, as their first act, desire to present their humble duty to your Majesty and assure you of the devoted loyalty of all the portions of your Majesty's Empire here represented.

INSURRECTION IN SIBERIA:

SEMEN OFF RETREATS FROM ONON RIVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 12 noon, June 13.

A telegram from Peking dated June 5th says after an indecisive engagement Semenoff's forces on May 30th retreated from the Onon river owing to the flanking movement of the enemy cavalry.

Fugitives from Siberia report insurrections in most Siberian towns. Peasants and workmen at Irkutsk are joining the Czecho-Slovaks against the Soviets. Telegraphs are interrupted in Western Siberia. Food riots are occurring at Omsk.

ALLIES' INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

MR. BALFOUR DENIES WRONG REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., June 13.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour denied that the United States and the Allies had agreed not to intervene in Russia.

FEARED ECONOMIC WAR IN GERMANY.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS: "DANGER TO RUSSIA."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ASTERDAM, June 12.
LONDON, June 12.

AMSTERDAM.—The German fear of an economic war is reflected in an article in the "North German Gazette" by Eduard Achelis, President of the Bremen Import Association, who says it is a mistake to suppose that Germany can find a substitute for her former world economic position in a close union with the countries east and south-east of the Central Powers or that Germany can protect herself against economic war by establishing a large number of monopolistic militant organisations. Germany's peace terms must therefore be such as to induce the Allies to abandon the idea of an economic war.

The paper also contains a minatory article telling Russia that she will endanger her dearly bought peace if she permits the Czecho-Slovaks, who have fought with the Russians, to leave the country with arms to join the Entente. The Czecho-Slovaks are estimated to number 150,000. They deserted from the Austro-German army and are distributed over North and East Russia.

EX-LORD JUSTICE PHILLIMORE.

PEERAGE CONFERRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., June 13.

Peerage has been conferred upon ex-Lord Justice Phillimore.

YORKSHIRE TROOPS' SUCCESSFUL RAID.

TWENTYONE ENEMY AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 12 noon, June 13.

A British-Italian communiqué dated yesterday says the Yorkshire troops made a successful raid taking eleven prisoners and inflicting considerable casualties. Their force has destroyed twenty-one enemy aeroplanes since the last report. Four of our machines have failed to return.

RECRUDESCENCE OF REPRESSION.

(Continued from page 7.)

Hazikul Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan moved and Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Neti Ram Sharma seconded and supported a resolution protesting against the frame of mind of the War Cabinet which made it possible for Dr. Nair to proceed to England and thwarted the Home Rule deputations. It does not inspire the country with confidence in their doings.

BOLSHEVIK FORCES' CONCENTRATION.

AT OLOVIANNAIA TO ATTACK SEMENOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7, 3-5 a.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 12.

The Bolshevik forces are concentrating at Oloviannaia with a view to attacking Semenoff. Considerable forces, including 2,000 Austrians and Germans are proceeding thence, via Chita. The Berlin press urges intervention in Siberia.

PEACE BY "NEGOTIATION."

IMPOSSIBLE WITH MEN WHO BOMB HOSPITALS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., June 13.

The Women's Co-operative Guild Congress at Bradford defeated the resolution favouring an international congress of workers to obtain immediate peace by negotiation, the terms including no annexations and universal disarmament. The opponents of the resolution declared there could be no peace by negotiation with people, who bombed hospitals full of wounded soldiers.

ALLEGED CONSPIRCY WITH ENEMY.

A BRITISH KNIGHT CHARGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 13.

Sir Joseph Jonas was charged at Bow Street to-day with conspiracy by obtaining and communicating information useful to an enemy and relating to a prohibited place between September 1913 and the 10th June 1918. He was remanded till June 19 in bail of £2,000 sterling.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN PRUSSIA.

AGAIN REJECTED BY LOWER HOUSE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, June 12.
LONDON, June 12.

AMSTERDAM.—The Prussian Lower House has again rejected the equal suffrage clause of Reform Bill by 235 votes to 164 but has accepted a compromise by which certain persons will be provided with two extra votes.

DEATH OF PRINCE DULEEP SINGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 12 noon, June 13.

The death of Prince Duleep Singh occurred at Monte Carlo on June 7th.

Prince Victor Albert Gay Duleep Singh son of the late Maharajah Duleep Singh, Lahore and Bamba, was born in London on July 1. He was educated at Eton, Trinity and Downing Colleges, Cambridge. He was gazetted 15th Royal Dragoons, in February 188, He was appointed Hon. A. D. C. to Lieut.-General Ross, K.C.B., General Commanding at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1888-90. He was Captain Royal Dragoons, 1894-8. He was married in 1898, to Lady Anne, youngest daughter of the 9th Earl of Coventry.

SEMENOFF'S REPORT.

AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS THREAT COMMUNICATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 12 noon, June 13.

PEKING.—Semenoff reports that the Austrians and the Germans are threatening his communications. Since he retired Semenoff reports the capture of Gurko, north-east of Borzia.

THE BATTLESHIP SZENTISTVAN

TORPEDOED AND SUNK DURING NIGHT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 13.

BALE.—It is officially admitted in Vienna that the battleship Szentistvan was torpedoed and sunk in the Adriatic during the night. Several officers and eighty of the crew are missing.

IS IT SUICIDE?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, June 13.

The body of Pte. Oosman Gani of Divisional Signal Company was found yesterday morning hanging by the neck from branches of a tree on Sholapur road near the cemetry. The suspicious circumstance in connection with the incident, which militates against the idea of suicide was that the hands were bound tightly behind the back. The deceased was 29 years old and had just come out.

RENEWED ENEMY PRESSURE FAILS.

SEVERAL ALLIED SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13, 2-30 a.m.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., June 13.

Last night's French communiqué said:—Between Montdidier and the Oise, the enemy renewed his pressure, but all his attempts on our left to recapture our yesterday's gains failed. We made progress in the region of Belloy wood and St. Maur and took four hundred more prisoners, several guns and numerous machine-guns. There was no change on St. Maur-Antheuil front.

The Germans on our right renewed attacks on the Matz river and after several costly attempts gained footing on the southern bank and also the village of Melicocq and the heights of the Ricard Cross. Our troops, east of the Oise, on Monday night effected withdrawal on the line of Bailly-Tracyleval, west of Nampcel, protected by covering detachments which masked the movement.

We repulsed an enemy attack in the region of Haute-Braye and took prisoners. South of the Aisne desperate combats, sometimes hand-to-hand, occurred between the river and Villers-Cotterets forest. We stoutly resisted attacks of the enemy, who made slight progress on the plateau, west of the villages of Dommiers and Outry. His efforts against Ambleny and St. Pierre-Aigle failed.

North of the Marne, we captured Montecourt-les-Bouqueteaux, north of Eloup and the southern part of Bussiares.

AEROPLANES' PARTICIPATION.

Our aeroplanes yesterday participated in our counter-attack on the front of Montdidier-St. Maur, bombing and dispersing the enemy divisions coming up to meet the shock. Convoys were stopped, heavy batteries were deserted and gunners ceased fire. Altogether twenty-six tons of projectiles were dropped in addition to thirteen tons during the night on the enemy stations. Thirteen enemy machines were felled yesterday.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

MR. BALFOUR'S FAITH IN JAPAN,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 13.

Speaking at the luncheon given by the House of Commons to the Japanese Ambassador and delegates, attending the Inter-Parliamentary and Commercial Congress, Mr. Balfour said that Britain and Japan in the war had no differences of opinion, no divergence of aim and no *arriere pensee* which either was unwilling to confess to the other. (Cheers.) This was the basis of true national confidence. The Anglo-Japanese alliance, which had done so much for peace and advancement of the world, would bear rich fruit in future for the higher interests of the world in the East. He was sure that if exigencies of conflict required us to call upon our Allies to make fresh efforts, Japan would live, as she had always done, up to her full obligations. (Cheers.)

GERMAN METHODS OF TRADE.

The German methods of trade were a part of her policy of a world domination and this made them more dangerous than mere trade rivalry to which we never objected. (Cheers.) Germany was trying to use her manufacturing power to practically enslave the rest of the world. That was the problem which must be met and solved.

PERFECT FAITH IN MARSHAL FOCH.

BRITISH EX-SOLDIERS' AND EX-SAILORS' MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 13.

The Association of British ex-soldiers and ex-sailors known as "Comrades of the Great War" telegraphed to Marshal Foch: "We have perfect faith that the scene of your historic victory in 1914 in which many of us were privileged to share you and your gallant men, will again stem the tide of invasion and hurl the hated invader from the sacred soil of France."

Marshal Foch replied yesterday—"I entirely share your confidence."

DISCREDITING CURRENCY NOTES.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S WARNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June, 13.

The Punjab Government have learnt with concern that certain ill-disposed persons are refusing to take currency notes except at at a discount. A press communique says:—Such refusal is entirely unjustified since the currency notes are legal tender for their face value and consequently have same value as silver rupees of the same amount; for example, Government will always readily receive in currency notes all payments due to them such as land revenue etc. and similarly subscriptions to the war loan. It is in the same way open to any person to tender currency notes at their face value in payment of a private debt and he cannot be called upon by his creditors to pay in rupees or other coin. Government believe that any rumours tending to descredit Government currency notes that have been started are due to evil disposed persons, who know these rumours to be false, but have set them on foot to make profit for themselves by persuading ignorant people to part with their notes to them at less than their real value. It is hoped that people at large will resist the wiles of such persons, which are obviously promoted by their own selfish interests and that publication of this warning will enable persons, who might otherwise be imposed upon to avoid the loss, which they will incur, if they part with their notes at less than their actual worth.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

(Continued from page 7.)

were denied to the Iirshmen. Would not one such sentence as that of Mr. Lloyd George about Ireland if uttered in relation to India have made all India enthusiastic and rallied her young men round the Empire? The Home Rulers were merely asking for what had been already granted to the self-governing colonies, and the Governor of Bombay had put in their mouths a demand which they had never made.

THE MISCHIEF WROUGHT.

Lord Willingdon had the advantage of his position and knew that his words would be wired all round the globe and he had no right to misrepresent the demands of the Home Rulers who had not such advantage. Nothing that the people could do would remove the mischief that had been done by that misrepresentation abroad. They cannot govern Reuter as he could, they could not speak to the Government in England as he could and he had taken advantage of the position that he held to misrepresent the Home Rule movement which was not fair fight, which conduct was unworthy of an English Governor and an English gentleman (shame).

Mrs. Besant then referred to the Madras Governor's refusal to cancel the passport granted to Dr. Nair on the pretext that he was only going for the sake of his health on the recommendation of a Doctor. The Governor of Madras was so believing and so trusting that in the face of the statement published by Dr. Nair in April to the effect that he was going to England on a political mission, they could not grant the popular demand and cancel the passport granted to him. It merely showed that they were willing to allow a man who would spread fresh slanders and would not allow any man who would contradict the slanders.

HELPERS IN AMERICA.

Mrs. Besant then referred to the association in America which was doing propaganda work there on behalf of India. She knew the Association very well. She had got that useful piece of news already. That Association was formed many months ago. It could not answer the slanders on the people of India; it could not receive any information from here—telegrams and letters were stopped. They were unable to refute the slanders spread by the Sydenham clique. They believed such stuff as was uttered by Commissioner Booth that India was the most self-governed country in the world. They all cheered at that. Such stories were fatal to the cause of India in England. Those half-truths were spoken—they could not be contradicted and India was injured in the deadliest fashion. They said that India had one of the best Governments in the world. Dr. Nair had gone to England, but the Home Rulers could not.

THE LETTER TO MR. WILSON.

She next wanted to speak about Sir Subramaniam's letter. The letter was written immediately after her internment in June last year. The people who carried it from Adyar a few days after she had gone, carried it over to America and placed it in the hands of President Wilson. It was sent on its usual round to the British ambassador, the English Government and back again to the Viceroy. When the Viceroy met Sir S. Aiyar he attacked him at once, and they quarrelled over it and so vehemently, that the officers who were outside heard them there and wondered what that violent conversation was. They were both gentlemen—one was a retired judge of the High Court and the other his Majesty's representative in India. Then the Madras Government took it up and made a lot of fuss about it, and they wrote Sir S. Aiyar a few months ago that they would not take any further notice of it. Now the news came from the House of Commons that the Secretary of State—he having been present at the interview in Madras, and having been communicating with the Viceroy for so many months when in India—was communicating with the Viceroy again. Why could he not do so when he was in India? Why now, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, that he was communicating with the Viceroy in India? Was that sincerity? It was a new brand of sincerity. (Laughter.). Our leaders in America not only drew President Wilson's attention to things in India, but every leading man in the United States placed the position before the President. They put it before ex-President Taft, Mr. Roosevelt and before Mr. W. J. Bryan, who learnt everything about it when he came to India. When he returned to America he wrote a book, and its character they could understand when she told them that it was proscribed. Now the result of that had been an active propaganda. Hundreds of articles were appearing week after week in the American Press. America had never heard about India as she had now. They knew the Home Rule League founded by Lala Lajpatrai. (Loud applause.). That admirable little book of his to which Commander Wedgwood had written an introduction was sent to every member of Parliament. Some member had asked whether the Lala had recommended assassination in India. She herself had read the book from beginning to end and there was not a single statement recommending assassination. That libel was uttered of him by the Home Secretary, and when Lala Lajpatrai sent a telegram to the "Daily News" contradicting that falsehood it was held over by the censor, and when he wrote a letter to the "Daily News" subsequently it came to his knowledge that the cablegram had been stopped. The Attorney-General, Sir Frederick Smith happened to be travelling in America and he wanted some information about India. The Attorney-General asked the gentleman who was in charge of the propaganda for some information about India. He referred the matter to the bureau at once and the requisite information was supplied in three days' time; all the data was sent to him when he left for England, and when he placed it before the Cabinet perhaps they did not like that sort of thing. The fact of their referring to that letter of Sir S. Aiyar, and their attitude towards the Home Rule deputation showed them in which way the wind was blowing. That was not what they had expected from Mr. Montagu who had the fullest advantage of seeing Indian leaders and hearing their considered opinion.

WHO IS TRIFLING?

What were then they to consider about the condition of their affairs in England? They were told that the Cabinet had many preoccupations. The question of granting commissions was still under consideration, and was for the last many years. What was the use of sending Mr. Montagu here? What was the use of telling people that the reforms would be out early in May or June? They were now told that the Government had no time to go through them. That was playing with the liberties of the people. That was not the way of treating Indians. Could the public help thinking that if those reforms were satisfactory, they would be only too agreeable to publish them? The very fact that they had delayed them made the public doubt whether anything substantial was going to come out at all. When the reforms were published, they should let the Government know their mind in a definite manner. They should first of all demand that they should know what were the reforms that would be laid before the House of Commons. After the publication the scheme should be subjected to a free discussion. England should not be shut to the Home Rulers while the reform scheme was being discussed. All these incidents showed that the Government was not friendly to the aspirations of Indians. It was for them to realise what the condition of affairs was in England at the present time. Ignorant people not understanding Indian questions, with a crusade against India carried on from day to day, inside and outside it, there was no one to defend them except their paper "India" conducted by Mr. Polak. But what was one man to do to face the agitation? Their work must be to reach the democracy in England.

INDIA BLOCKADED.

By all these conditions they shut the Indians from the outside world. India was in a way blockaded as Germany was blockaded, the only difference being that the Government did not mind ships loaded with foodstuffs going out of India (laughter). All that they had objected to was that a man who was going to England for the purpose of spreading lies about India and of prejudicing the cause of India in the eyes of the British people and the whole of the world should be allowed a passport by Government. Was that the treatment to be meted out to India at the very moment that she was pouring out her blood in the defence of the Empire, the Empire which was fighting for the liberty of the world outside all India but not inside it (laughter). There was a limit to the doublefacedness which could deceive a country. What was the use of saying that England was fighting for the sake of liberty, if she denied that liberty within her own Empire?

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, that admirable Governor of the Punjab, had made a Publicity Committee who were told to see that enthusiasm on the part of young men was forthcoming (laughter) and she wondered how much effect would be produced on the minds of the people of India by the statements manufactured by that Committee and what amount of enthusiasm would be forthcoming. Was it not a pitiful thing that India should be treated in this manner at the time of such a great contest? Was that the reward for India's services during the last 3½ years of war? "Think how men have died, how she has poured wealth out of her poverty, think of all the burdens that have come upon her, all the miseries that she has endured. Do you know the condition of things in East Bengal to-day? Do you know that a man committed suicide because he could not clothe his naked wife out of his empty purse? There is no wonder that we are anxious that the English people should know all these things. Are we to let the people die in that way because we are too cowardly to speak out the truth?"

INDIA'S BIRTHRIGHT.

Proceeding she said that they might have been better occupied in the War Conference if they had considered some of these instances of the lack of clothing and of food. Their work ought to be to fill up the gaps that the Government left unfilled by the opening of grain shops, etc., as they had done in Madras. The next thing was to prepare themselves for the defence of the country. She did not agree with Sir Narayen Chandavarkar that they should leave to God to take care of their hearths and homes, and she thought it would be far wiser to look after them themselves. That was a part of work which she recommended every Indian to undertake and in these days there was not one of them who could not bear some of the burdens which were pressing upon the Government, and if the Government did not want them their country wanted them. if the Government did not trust them their country trusted them. They had their own motherland to defend and that was the first duty of every one of them (cheers). "The Motherland first and then the Empire"! (hear, hear). Your first and the holiest duty is to the land which gave you birth. Take that then into your care and see that that is well guarded and well protected. If the Empire cannot guard it, guard it yourself. It is for you to see that your country grows strong enough and is organised enough in these times of danger so that when the war is over India strong in character, strong in organisation, strong in union may be able to say to Great Britain and to the world: "These are my birthrights and I will take them."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that on behalf of those present in the hall, and those outside it who were unable to come inside the hall, as there was no room, he offered his most heartfelt thanks to Mrs. Besant for the lecture that she had delivered that night. (Cheers). She had made them enthusiastic about the duties of their Motherland. She had made them realise that the time in which they were living was such that every one of them was called upon to the best of his ability to serve the Motherland. So far as the Special Congress was concerned, he craved their permission to request Mrs. Besant, as President of All-India Congress, that the Congress be invited to Bombay. They would be grateful if the city of which they were all so proud, were permitted to allow their representatives to voice the voice of India (cheers). He would reserve his remarks regarding the War Conference for the next meeting which they were going to hold on the 18th instant. Sincerity was not a thing to be talked about, and they did not want Lord Willingdon to teach them about it (cheers). He again thanked Mrs. Besant.

The meeting then terminated.

LATEST CABLES.

A SURPRISE FOR GERMANS.

BETWEEN COURCELLES AND BELLOY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 13, 5-35 a.m.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., June 14.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing yesterday, says: Our counter-attack yesterday between Courcelles and Belloy was delivered just as the Germans were assembling for attack. Consequently their positions were held very strongly. Fighting was very bitter, but the French infantry supported by tanks and British and French air-squadrons overmatched the numerically superior enemy. Battleplanes flew in front of the infantry spraying the Germans with bullets from the height of a few score yards, while bombing machines attacked enemy concentrations in the rear. The losses of the Germans owing to their overcrowded front were very heavy.

Their strength indeed was remarkable. Four divisions were identified on a front three thousand five hundred yards. The enemy in the centre continues at heavy cost to push his way yard by yard down Matz valley, where the abundance of small woods and broken ground afford maximum protection against machine-gun and artillery fire.

Our troops further west pursued their progress on the plateau into the valley below this position in which the enemy believed himself firmly established forty-eight hours ago. It was most important for his advance in the centre. It overlooks Matz valley and commands the junction of the main roads from Montdidier and Beauoragnes at Cuvilly through which enemy troops and supplies for the front line in the river valley must pass. It is also the junction of the Senlis and Compiegne roads on which he depends for advance sotuhwards. The French thus overlook the German centre and this must already have greatly embarrassed the enemy.

The Germans east of the Oise developed a new attack on both tanks of the Aisne starting from the line of Moulinsous-Touvent-Ambleny-Cutry-Dommiers and fronting on the Oise. Evidently the enemy intends to march on both banks of the Aisne skirting Villers-Cotterets forest on the north and to drive the French not merely out of the wooded salient north of the old Franco-German front of 1916, and also Ourscamp, Carlemont and Montagne forests, but also out of the much larger Aigle forest between the old front and the Aisne and possibly out of the still larger Compiegne forest immediately to the south. There is no indication at present that he will be able to carry out his programme.

EXPLOITS OF ITALIAN MOTOR BOATS.

DARING ATTACKS ON AUSTRIAN SQUADRON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 13, 7-50 a.m.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., June 14.

A Venice despatch says: The two Italian ships which torpedoed Austrian battleships were motorboats and the united crews were only thirty men. One was commanded by Captain Rizzo, a Sicilian, who was a mercantile officer before the war and had distinguished himself by innumerable acts of daring in the war including the torpedoing of the battleship "Wien" in Trieste harbour. The other was commanded by a midshipman.

Rizzo interviewed said he was cruising among the Dalmatian Islands when he was astonished thirty miles south-east of Pola to see a column of smoke. He changed his course thither and saw an enemy squadron. There was no time to wonder why the enemy had come out, but thinking he would never get such a chance again he ordered the midshipman to do as he thought best. He himself made straight for the enemy. The enemy did not see or hear Rizzo's boat which slipped in between the second and third escorting destroyers as they passed. The former sighted him and blew alarm whistles and began firing shells which passed overhead. Rizzo was already through the line and was only five hundred feet distant from the battleships when he discharged torpedoes. One struck level with funnels and the second further aft. Both exploded. An Austrian destroyer tried to ram Rizzo thinking that he was unarmed but Rizzo dropped a depth charge which failed to explode. The second depth charge was more effective and the destroyer was badly hit, rose in the sea and rolled like a drunken man. Rizzo slipped away dodging a third destroyer and escaped.

The whole affair lasted twenty minutes. Meanwhile the midshipman's boat attacked the rear of the convoy and fired two torpedoes at the battleship. One missed, but the other hit her full in the stern and the midshipman sped after his companion. Italian aircraft sixteen hours later saw masses of drifting wreckage. Aircraft which visited Pola report that only one dreadnought is, there as compared with four previously.

Official and Personal.

Mr. B. J. Desai has resigned his membership of the Home Rule League. The resignation was unanimously accepted by the Managing Committee at their meeting on Wednesday evening.

Her Excellency visited the Naval Fund Depot, the Lady Censors at the Post Office and the Gerard Freeman-Thomas Hospital on Thursday morning.

Their Excellencies lunched at the Yacht Club.

Her Excellency attended a Committee Meeting of the Lady Dufferin Fund on Thursday afternoon.

An interesting ceremony will take place this evening at 5.30 at the Government Dockyard when his Excellency the Governor will present Meritorious Service Medals to certain workmen and lascars of the Royal Indian Marine who have during the war rendered exceptionally good services.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES RESHARPENED. Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. any sort keen as new Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick (Hollow Ground) Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. Electroplating and Surgical Instruments repairs done. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows St., Op. Taraporewala, Bombay.

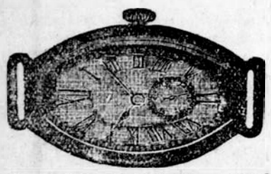
Purchase a WATERPROOF OVERCOAT from us at Rs. 7 each
Instead of spending Rs. 40 or 50 for a new one,

K. C. MARROTT,

Largest Importer of Secondhand Clothing.
WHOLESALE DEPOT, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
RETAIL BRANCH, Kalbadevi Road, Kanta Buildings, opposite the Edward's Theatre, BOMBAY. Speciality.

IN BOMBAY and its suburbs
OUR MANUFACTURED
Cossi Silk Suit Pieces
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON
are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for
ONE SUIT COMPLETE.
Price, **Rs. 8** per piece.
Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried.
WHY NOT YOU?
Order from—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY (India.)

SUPERIOR WRIST WATCHES.



Durable, strong, fashionable, nice-looking and very cheap reliable time-keepers to suit all wrists. Guaranteed for 10 years.
NICKEL CASE Rs. 15, 20, 22, 25, 30
NICKEL CASE RADIUM DIAL
Rs. 18, 24, 27, 30, 33.
SILVER, Rs. 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 35.
SILVER RADIUM DIAL,
Rs. 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 35, 40.
Fine English Leather given free with every watch.
Thousands have been sold up to this time.
Apply to the Manager,
THE IQBAL WATCH Co.
Brandrath Road, LAHORE.

DO NOT RUN
Hither and Thither but be cool and self composed !!!

When **Cholera** breaks out in a family, what the house-holder will do ? he must administer at once
DR. S. K. BURMAN'S
Extract of **CAMPHOR**, the best and most effective Cholera Prevention of the age.
Price annas 4 per phial.
Packing and Postage
1 to 4 5 annas.
Dr. S. K. BURMAN,
5, Tarachand Dutt Street,
CALCUTTA.
Agent:—**A. M. THAKKAR,**
122, Princess St., Fida Bld., BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address—"CAMPHOR."

Actina Cures Deafness.
Not merely improves the sense of hearing temporarily as do Electrophones, Ear Drums, etc., but really *cures* the disease permanently. The secret of Actina's success is that it removes the cause of the disease and that is where it differs from all other treatments.
The principal cause of Deafness is Catarrhal Inflammation of the throat and middle ear and until this is removed the hearing cannot be restored. The powerful vapours emanating from Actina, inhaled through the mouth and nostrils and applied to the eye, course through the delicate nerves and blood-vessels, removing Congestion, stimulating and invigorating and restoring the organs to their normal healthy activity.
Actina is the surest, simplest and most natural cure for Deafness and is just as effective in other Catarrhal diseases, such as Eye Troubles: Hay Fever. Asthma: Bronchitis: Headache: Sore Throat: Influenza, etc. Costing only Rs. 25-8 (plus postage etc.) this wonderful instrument should find a place in every home. Booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease," containing useful health advice and full Particulars of our Conditional Trial Offer, post free on request Write to-day to Actina (B. O.) Sole Agency Bata (India).
ACTINA Natural Treatment.

GERMAN-INDIAN CONSPIRACY.

HOW SIR R. TAGORE'S NAME WAS DRAGGED IN.

The "Modern Review" writes:—The reader is aware that as the result of the German-Indian conspiracy trial in San Francisco fifteen Indians have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from thirty days to twenty-two months, Dr. Chakrabarty, who was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment, having also had a fine of five thousand dollars inflicted on him. A telegram to the London ("Times") from New York says:—

"In pronouncing sentence in the Indian conspiracy trial at San Francisco the Judge placed the guilt for the conspiracy on the German Supreme Command. The Judge characterised the Hindu conspirators as mere cat's paws of the ruthless Prussian military system.

"Sentencing Bopp, Von Brinken and Von Schack, heads of the German Consulate in San Francisco, the Judge declared that they with the German Embassy in Washington and the German Foreign Office were the nerve centres of a worldwide plot to foment rebellion in India."

It may not be a matter for surprise that German intriguers succeeded in persuading some uneducated or half-educated Indians in America to believe that an armed revolution was feasible and desirable in India, but that persons, like some of the conspirators who had graduated in Indian or foreign universities or had received some education in other ways and could therefore be presumed to know the present circumstances of India and what modern warfare meant should believe it possible and desirable, is rather surprising. What methods the Germans used to make cat's paws of them we do not know. One method was perhaps to suggest that distinguished Indians were of the same way of thinking as the chief plotters; for in the extracts read out from an American paper by Sir William Vincent in the Indian Legislative Council there is mention of the names of two distinguished Indian patriots who certainly had nothing to do with the conspiracy. The intriguers appear also to have used the name of a far more famous Indian, known all over the civilised world. They tried to connect Sir Rabindranath Tagore's name with the conspiracy and the "Madras Mail" has made that fact the occasion for an insinuation and has impudently suggested that Sir Rabindranath should offer an explanation to enable Government to say whether they are satisfied with it! The German lies and the Madras Mail's insinuation are of course too contemptible and ridiculous to deserve any serious refutation. It is as impossible for Sir Rabindranath Tagore to have anything to do with an affair like this conspiracy as for light and darkness to co-exist; though from what we know of him he would if any occasion rose for it go proud to suffer for the cause of human freedom in an open and honourable manner. But that is by the by. The lies were no doubt meant to serve various other purposes than what we have hinted at before. For instance, the Germans probably wanted to pose before the world as liberators of India on the strength of the lie that the greatest Indian of international fame was with them but as far as we are aware no nation of national embassy ever took them at their word. A more immediate object as suggested above was probably to inveigle as many Indians as possible to be made cat's paws of. But this object too was probably not gained to any considerable extent Prominent Indian conspirators were under no delusion as to the poet's opinions.

ATTACKS ON TAGORE.

Whatever other mistakes they had made as regards his views and personality, they were right in their conviction that he was not with them. In the account of the San Francisco trial published in the "Pioneer" we read that one of the conspirators, Ram Chandra by name, was shot dead in court by a fellow conspirator in the course of the trial. When Sir Rabindranath Tagore was lecturing in America in 1916, this Ram Chandra, signing himself as Editor "Hindustan Gadar," wrote a letter against the poet to the ("San Francisco Examiner") of October, 5 1916, from which we will quote without comment only one brief passage.

"How can Tagore say that India has not lost her soul? If this soul is not entirely dead and shows some sign of awakening life it is not on account of Tagore's preaching of peace, but rather on account of the New India party, the Gadar, which, singularly enough, is more powerful in Bengal Tagore's own province, than anywhere else."

Another conspirator Gobinda Behari Lal, M.A., (University of California.) "From Delhi India," who has been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, wrote a letter against Tagore to the "San Francisco Examiner" of the 6th October, 1916, from which a few sentences are quoted below:—

"Sir—Will it not be interesting for you to know what the Hindus think of Tagore?

"They do not think he represents in any sense the ideas, sentiments or feelings which they at present entertain in regard to political, economic or philosophic issues.

"The heart of India is in the Anti-British revolutionary movement, which is rapidly transforming India along modern lines, but Mr. Tagore stands aloof from this movement just as Goethe stood aloof from German war of liberation a century ago.

"The Hindus are justly proud of the poetic achievements of Tagore, but they do not care for his social political philosophy."

It seems that it was not prominent Indian conspirators alone who knew that the poet was not with them; the uneducated or half-educated rank and file, too, were aware of the fact, as an incident which happened during Sir Rabindranath's stay at San Francisco would show. It was thus described in the "San Francisco Examiner" of 6th October, 1916.

"Word of a plot to assassinate Sir Rabindranath Tagore. Hindu poet and Nobel Prize-winner, reached the police yesterday and led to extraordinary precautions to guard him in his apartments at the Palace Hotel and at the Columbia theatre where he lectured in the afternoon."

"The Hindu poet was a storm centre throughout his stay in San Francisco yesterday. Professor Bishen Singh Mattu, a Venerable Hindu, who came from Stockton to induce Tagore to lecture in that city was assaulted and had his white turban torn from his head in front of the Palace Hotel.

"Umrao Singh savant and companion of Bishen Singh helped to beat off the attack on the old man, and two Hindus who took part in the riot were placed under arrest.

"The prisoners gave the names of H Singh Hateshi and Dewan Singh, and said they were employees of Ram Chandra dictor of the local "Hindustan Gadar." (Ram Chandra admitted this fact but denied that they acted on his instructions.)

"The Gadar party represents the radical Hindu revolutionists in San Francisco, and the assault on Bishen Singh Mattu, who is a leader of the more conservative Khalsa Diwan Society, was prompted by the fact that the professor was to invite Tagore to lecture in Stockton."

"Umrao Singh, who was with Professor Bishen Mattu when the latter was attacked in front of the Palace yesterday said that when they were journeying from Fresno to Stockton on Wednesday they were joined by another Hindu.

"'This emissary learned of our plans to ask Tagore to lecture in Stockton before the Khalsa Diwan Society,' said Umrao Singh, 'and he then hurried to San Francisco and told the members of the Gadar party. We were told on arriving here that we must not deliver the invitation to Tagore as the Gadar party did not want him lecturing in the United States. We properly ignored this injunction and the attack on Professor Bishen Singh Mattu followed. We did, however, succeed in delivering the invitation to Tagore to lecture through his secretary, but we did not get to see the poet himself."

THE POET CALM.

The two men who had assaulted Bishen Singh were tried and thrown into jail, and the incident was reported in the papers throughout the United States. "The Portland Oregonian" (Oct. 6, 1916) explained that "Representatives of the revolutionary party are said to have warned Professor Singh not to deliver the invitation to Tagore as the lecturer was expounding a philosophy not in tune with the revolution." Interviewed by a representative of the "Los Angeles Examiner" the poet is reported to have said.

"As for a plot to assassinate me, I have the fullest confidence in the sanity of my countrymen, and shall fulfil my engagements without the help of police protection. I take this opportunity emphatically to assert that I do not believe there was a plot to assassinate me though I had to submit to the farce of being guarded by the police, from which I hope to be relieved for the rest of my visit to this country."

To an interviewer of the "Los Angeles Times" he is reported to have said:

"I do not know what it was about San Francisco newspapers attempted to connect me with the trouble but I have not read their accounts of it. I cannot expect more trouble because I do not know what the last was about. I have no guard and no more attendants than usual."

He added, however, that the attack probably resulted from racial or political differences in which he had no interest—"Modern Review."

ITALY AND THE SLAVS.

A correspondent writes to the "Manchester Guardian":—

Italian papers now to hand serve to emphasise the significance of the Convention of representative of the subject races of Austria held last week at the Capitol in Rome. No event of such importance of war has taken place since the declaration of war against Germany, and the success must be gratifying indeed to men who, like Dr. Borsa, Professor Salvemini, and other faithful Mazzinians who, amid slander and abuse, have advocated an understanding with the Jugo-Slavs and the defeat of the neo-imperialist policy of Nationalist organs such as the "Fronte Inferno" and the "Idea Nazionale." The fortuitous meeting of a few Italian and Slav exiles from Austria in a Swiss town some months ago has initiated a movement fraught with immense possibilities both to Italy and the nationalities now under the heel of Austria.

Among the forty representatives that met in Rome were the Polish member for Eastern Galicia in the Viennese Parliament, who, passing over from the Austrian army on the Carso, has been organising an anti-Austrian campaign among Polish refuges in the Allied nations; M. Benesh, representing Professor Massaryk, the great leader of the Czecho-Slovaks; Dr. Trumbich and M. Mestrovich (the famous sculptor), delegated by the Jugo-Slavs; and Senator Draghicesco, sent by the Rumanians. The Committee for the Italo-Jugo-Slav Entente sent, among its delegates, Signor Canepa, an ex-Minister, and Professor Salvemini. More important from an Italian point of view, the whole force of the great political association, including hundreds of senators and deputies on which the Orlando-Nitti Government depends, has given its support. The Radical group in the Chamber, the Republicans, the Reformist Socialists, even the Nationalists, all sent distinguished delegates. The Prime Minister, Signors Bissolati and Comandini gave their warm approval. Famous Italian patriotic associations such as the Dante Alighieri Society were represented; France was represented by MM. Franklin Bouillon and Albert Thomas, Great Britain by Mr. Wickham Steed, the foreign editor of the "Times," and Mr. Seton Watson; America by her Ambassador, Mr. Nelson Gay.

Hope for the Hopeless!

It speedily and permanently cures nervous debility, etc No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.
Correspondence strictly confidential.
Particulars Free.
The HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal
Please mention this Paper when writing to us

BLOCKING HOSTILE PORTS.

A HAZARDOUS ENTERPRISE.

The operation of blocking a hostile port with ships laden with stone or concrete is one which makes the severest demands on the courage of crews and the skill of leaders, but which has repeatedly been attempted in the course of history, writes the "Daily Mail." In the Peloponnesian War, in Crusading times, in the struggles with the Turks, such vessels were used to close the narrow entrance to enemy harbours. During the blockade of Boulogne, in 1804, a similar plan was considered by the British Admiralty, but was not carried out.

In the American Civil War the North in January 1862 blocked the entrances to the Confederate port of Savannah for a time by sinking across the channel a number of hulks filled with stones. Other attempts of the same kind were made at other ports without success.

The recollection of these enterprises doubtless led Admiral Sampson in the war of 1898 between the United States and Spain to attempt in the same fashion the closing of the entrance to the port of Santiago, where a Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera lay.

The collier Merrimac was prepared for the business by Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson. She was nearly full of coal and her crew were all volunteers. She was to be sunk at the appointed place by 10 mines fitted in her hull, but these were not properly installed. On June 2, 1898, she steamed in at 3-30 a.m., moving at only nine knots under a bright moon. The batteries opened on her as she neared the entrance, but she reached the intended point, most gallantly handled by Lieutenant Hobson, and if half the mines had not failed to explode she might have blocked the channel. As it was she sank too slowly and her hull swung round, leaving a considerable passage. Hobson and the rest of her crew were taken prisoners and most chivalrously treated. Cervera even sent out a flag of truce to inform Admiral Sampson that all the men were safe. Spaniards and Americans fought like gentlemen.

JAPANESE ATTEMPTS AT PORT ARTHUR.

Three desperate attempts were made by the Japanese in 1904 to seal the narrow entrance to Port Arthur by sinking ships in it. Within the port lay a large Russian fleet. Never before had such courage and such complete disregard of death been displayed in such an enterprise, and yet every one of these Japanese attempts failed. The first was made with five old Japanese steamers on February 24 under the orders of Commander Hirose. The Japanese found that in the glare of the searchlights it was most difficult to judge distances or to teach the points intended. The Russians poured in on them a terrific fire; three ships were disabled before reaching the entrance; a fourth was sunk just outside it by shells. Only one worked her way in, and she was not sunk in the right place, as a narrow passage remained. Of the 77 officers and men engaged in this affair 10 were killed.

The Japanese repeated the attempt on March 26 with four old vessels and the same officers in command as on the previous occasion. "I feel," said Captain Yatsuhiro, addressing the volunteers for this affair, "in ordering you upon this mission as I should if I were sending my own beloved children to death. Yet had I a hundred children I could not but wish that they might all have the privilege of undertaking an errand so heroic; had I but one child I should yet pray that this one might be chosen to face death in the performance of a mission so glorious." Under a fearful fire in which Hirose perished maintaining to the last his reputation as the bravest of the brave in the Japanese Navy, the ships were sunk at the appointed places, but the channel was not closed as it had been widened by Russian dredging which had been carried on without the knowledge of the Japanese.

A last attempt was made on May 3 with eight steamers, but despite all the gallantry of the officers and men concerned the channel was still incompletely blocked. For the moment, however, it was difficult or impossible for large Russian ships to get out, and during this critical period every important military and naval operations were carried out with great success to cut Port Arthur off.

The record of such operations suggests two conclusions: that they require the highest discipline and the most splendid gallantry in the crews engaged, and that the difficulty of closing a channel with sunken ships is very great and is increasing with the development of artillery, mines, and torpedoes.

THE VLADIVOSTOK LANDING.

NO AMERICAN PARTICIPATION.

The U. S. State Department issued the following statement on April 19, regarding the landing of Japanese and British marines at Vladivostok:—

It has been reported that the American Ambassador to Russia had issued a statement saying that the landing of Japanese at Vladivostok was in accordance with an international agreement. This appears to have been erroneous. The Department of State has now received the following statement, which the Ambassador, Mr. Francis, did make public:

"The American Ambassador, upon being asked what was the position of his Government concerning the landing of Japanese and British marines at Vladivostok, said that the Soviet Government and the Soviet Press were giving too much importance to the landing of these marines, which has no political significance, but merely was a police precaution taken by the Japanese Admiral on his own responsibility for the protection of Japanese life and property at Vladivostok, and the Japanese Admiral Kato so informed the American Consul, Mr. Caldwell, at Vladivostok. My impression is that the landing of British marines was pursuant to a request of the British Consul for the protection of the British Consulate and British subjects at Vladivostock which he anticipated would be jeopardized by the unrest that [illegible] from a Japanese landing. This [illegible] the fact that the French [illegible] Vladivostock made no request for [illegible] British or Japanese [illegible] harbour unquestioned [illegible] the landing of [illegible] concerted action

Burgoyne's

SUPPLY DRUGS & CHEMICALS TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA
are well acquainted with the trying conditions of the climate, which are responsible for so many ills, the chief of which is

LOSS OF VITALITY.

The symptoms are various, such as weariness, mental exhaustion, faintness, brain fag, and worst of all sleeplessness, which is so common during the hot summer nights but

IXIDAMA

The Celebrated Nerve Tonic, is the ideal remedy for all complaints arising from the breakdown of the nervous system to which all are more or less subject.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
whatever the cause, is immediately relieved and the more serious after-effects are avoided by the immediate use of IXIDAMA which is the finest known TONIC for increasing the supply of nerve power.

Sold by all chemists and druggists throughout India.

Mr. Chas. W. White, Bombay. Sole representative of
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co., Ltd., EAST HAM, LONDON

"BURGOYNE for PURITY"

The WAR and ROSE'S LIME JUICE.

The West Indian Lime has long been known to contain more Natural Health-giving properties than any other fruit. That is why

ROSE'S LIME JUICE.

is still unsurpassed as a Non-alcoholic Drink.

There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE **CORDIAL** must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,
but be sure you get **ROSE'S**
—there are imitations.

I-8-17

JUST UNPACKED
FROZOCOLOGNE
(SOLID EAU DE COLOGNE)

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART
HORNBY ROW FORT

THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS.
KAMINIA OIL (Regtd.)
This oil contains pure precious ingredients. It stops hair falling out, stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth and restores faded hair and to its natural colour
It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brain-workers, and students as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-15-0 for 3 bottles.
V. P. EXTRA.
Sole Agents:
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 153, Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

COOK BETTER
by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

BIG TYPES: SUPERIOR PAPER: NEAT GET UP
POPE JOAN
by
G. W. M. REYNOLDS
In three parts. Price Rs. 1-8-0
OF ALL BOOKSELLERS OR
BOOKS & NEWS AGENCY, AHMEDABAD.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

HOME RULE DAY

SUNDAY, JUNE 16th.

A Public Meeting to Celebrate "HOME RULE DAY" will be held on

Sunday Next at Shantaram's Chawl, at 6-30 p.m.

VOLUNTEERS' MARCH.

The National Volunteers will carry out a march from 4 to 6 p.m., as follows:--

1. CHOWPATTY.
2. SANDHURST ROAD.
3. GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.
4. C. P. TANK.
5. BHULESHWAR.
6. SHEIK MEMON STREET.
7. PRINCESS STREET.
8. KALBADEVI ROAD.
9. DADISETH AGIARI LANE.
10. CATHEDRAL STREET.
11. KANDAWADI, (SHANTARAM'S CHAWL.)

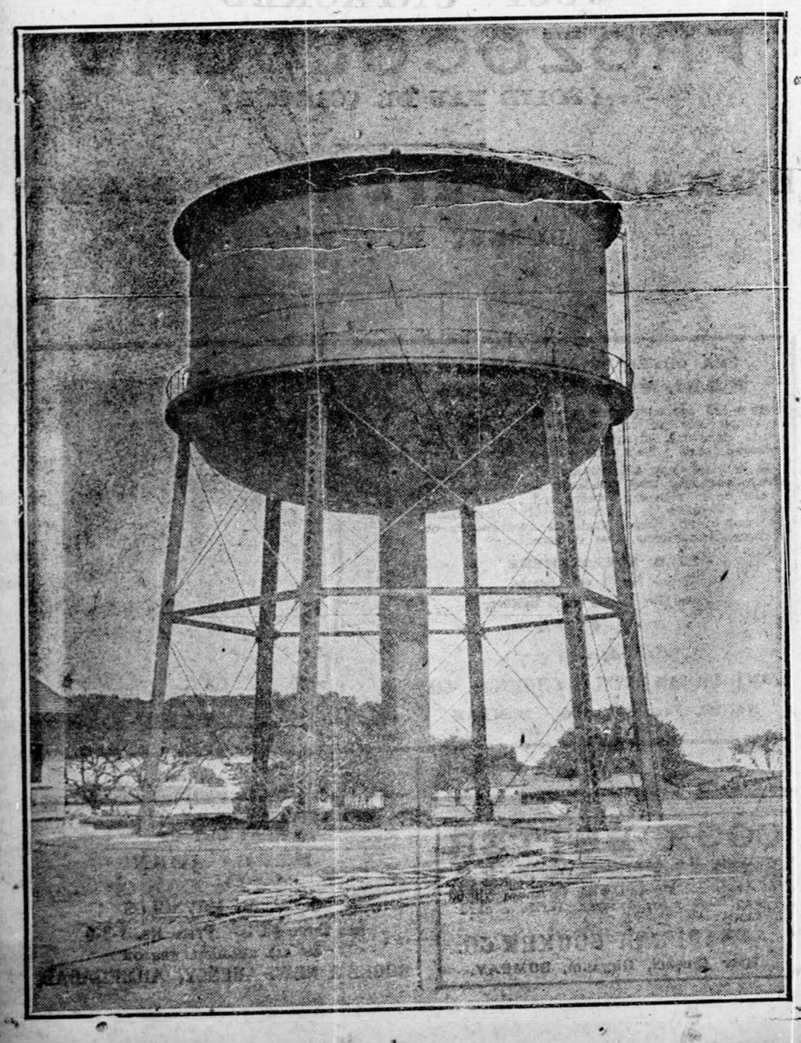
Home Rule Day: Sunday, 16th June, 1918, at 4--6 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT 6-30 P.M.

Home Rule Members are invited to join the procession. Collection Boxes for the Home Rule League Funds will be carried on the march.

GARLICK

Constructional Engineers, Bombay



STEEL TANK AND TOWER FOR DEVANGERE WATER WORKS

150,000 Galls. 30 feet Tower.

MANUFACTURED AND ERECTED BY US FOR MYSORE STATE

WE CAN SUPPLY

STEEL FRAME BUILDINGS

BRIDGES, WELL CURBS,

STEEL AND CAST IRON T...

&c.

GARLI...

Ja...

BO...

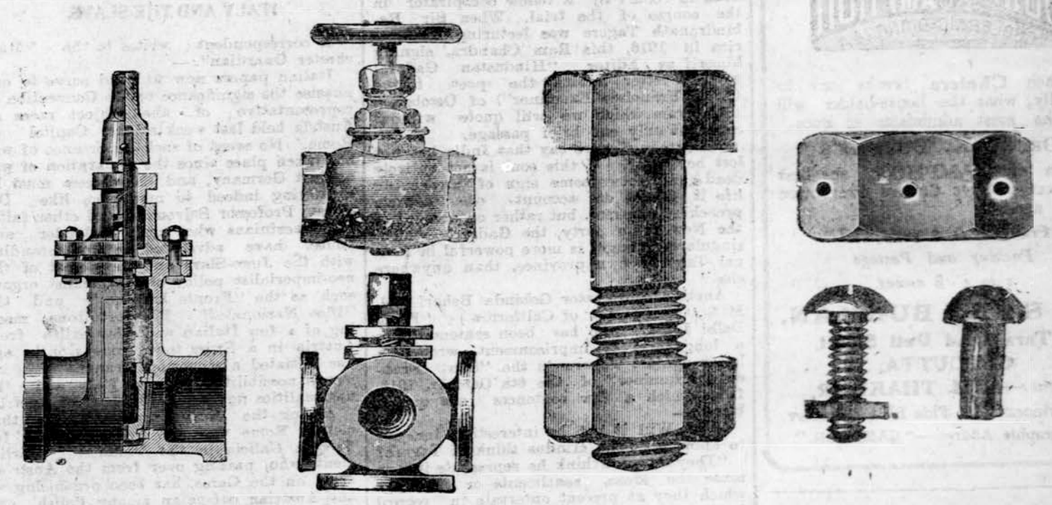
KURWA & KAJIJI SHIPCHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGINEERS', BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Enquiries and Correspondence Invited.

Office and Showroom:— ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY

WAREHOUSES—BALARAM STREET, GRANT ROAD, & 11-13-27-29, Dhunji Street near Mombadevi.



"DRILL" "DRILL"

High Grade American Double Woven Mantles for Gas, Kitson, Washington and such other lamps. Renowned for Brilliancy and Durability. Sample at Ans. 8.

DRILL SOLE IMPORTERS The London Eastern and American Trading Company. HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

MONGINI. . . BROTHERS .

For Cakes, Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionery . . . .

AWARDED SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS AT THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street Bombay.